The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2387—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Treasury—The Overland Mail Routes—Our Relations with Chili, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount of cash on hand subject to draft as $4,869,000.

In suspending several overland mail routes, the Post-office Department does not interfere with the great Overland Mail to California.

As the value of information, telegraphed from this city, is to be measured by its reliability, I beg to refer to my dispatch of April 27, which says: "I have reason to believe that England will decline a ratification of the Nicaraguan 'Transit' treaty until the 'Protectorate' treaty is also concluded."

The London *Herald* (Lord DERBY's organ) of April 25 says: "Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been requested to negotiate that (Transit) Treaty, and to proceed with the negotiations of a Convention relating to the Mosquito Territory. *The two matters are to be considered as a whole, and a settlement on one point will not be accepted unless accompanied by a satisfactory arrangement on the other.*" The *official* information thus published in the London *Herald* of the 25th appeared two days later in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLARK MILLS, the American artist, is now busily engaged in casting the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, ordered by Congress, and expects to have it completed by July next. His first casting failed, in consequence of the impure character of the copper. The head of WASHINGTON is completed, and is a *fac-simile* of the great original. I understand Mr. MILLS feels much outraged at the President's designating the "Circle" near Georgetown as the spot upon which to place his work. Any other spot in the City would certainly have been more appropriate. Mr. MILLS is also duplicating the statue of JACKSON for the City of Nashville. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

In view of our unsettled affairs with Chili, the steamer *Mississippi*, returning from the East Indies, and the *Lancaster*, *Wyoming*, and *Levant*, on their way out, will touch at the ports of that Republic.

There is no truth in the report that Commodore BARNES is to be transferred from the New-York to the Washington Navy-yard. He will remain there.

The President has recognized GEORGE EDWARD KUNHARDT, and FRANZ AUGUST HIRSCH, the former as Consul at New-York, and the latter at Boston, for the City of Hamburg.

The Treasury receipts last week were $920,000. The amount subject to draft is nearly $7,000,000.

Reduction of Salaries in the New-York Custom-house.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Secretary COBB having made a call on each of the Collectors of Customs for a *pro-rata* reduction of current expenses, it is anticipated the expenses in the New-York Custom-house will be reduced upwards of one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Every employe, from Messenger up to Deputy Collector, whose services can be dispensed with, is to be discharged. The Secretary hopes to reduce the force in the New-York Collection District to the following:

	Amt. Salaries.		Amt. Salaries.
1 Collector	$6,000	60 Lab'rs, 12 Broad st.	$660
7 Deputy Collectors	2,500	4 Lab'rs, Atlantic D'k	650
2 Special Clerks	1,500	4 Laborers, Broad-st.	650
1 Auditor	4,000	7 Messengers	650
1 Assistant Auditor	3,000	1 Messenger	600
1 Chief E. & L. Clerk	2,000	2 Messengers	400
1 Chief I. R. Clerk	1,800	4 Messengers	300
1 Chief L. Clerk	1,600	7 Night-watchmen	850
25 Clerks	1,500	18 Bargemen	600
20 Clerks	1,400	1 Naval Officer	5,000
20 Clerks	1,300	3 Deputy Officer	2,000
20 Clerks	1,200	1 Cashier	1,500
20 Clerks	1,100	1 Chief Clerk	1,500
20 Clerks	1,000	7 Clerks	1,400
1 Cashier	3,000	4 Liquidating Clerks	1,300
1 Assistant cashier	2,500	3 Liquidating Clerks	1,100
1 Warehouse sup ent.	2,000	20 Liquidating Clerks	1,000
3 Assist. storeke p'rs.	1,100	4 Liquidating Clerks	900
1 Keep'r cust'm ho'se.	1,000	5 Mess'gers & Porters	400
1 Storekeeper (B.S.)	1,400	1 Surveyor	1,000
1 Fireman, &c	550	2 Deputy Surveyors	2,000
4 Laborers & port'rs	480	1 Clerk	1,300
2 Watchm'n (Suud)	78	8 Clerks	1,100
1 Sup't marine hosp.	1,000	2 Clerks	1,000
1 Assist. storekeep'r	600	2 Messengers	480
3 Measur's cass vess.	1,500	1 Appraiser-in-Chief	3,000
2 Do wood & marble	1,000	2 Appraisers	2,500
1 Capt. night-watch	800	5 Assist't Appraisers	2,000
3 Lieuts Night-watch	750	1 Chief Examiner	2,000
75 Night Inspectors	730	3 Examiners	1,500
192 Inspectors	1,095	6 Clerks	1,300
42 Markers	650	13 Clerks	1,200
1 Chief-Marker	750	5 Clerks	1,100
8 Measurers	1,500	7 Samplers	650
23 Weighers & Gaug'rs	1,500	50 Packers & Openers	650
10 Assistants	600	5 Messengers	650
14 Lab'rs, 12 Broad-st.	780		

These officers and employees will require an annual disbursement of near eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the present cost of the Custom-house is a fraction less than one million of dollars. Q.

The Swan Lottery Trials—Second Day.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, May 10—P. M.

At the opening of Court this morning, Judge W. W. HOLT gave his decision at length, overruling on both grounds the motion made on yesterday (Monday) in the Swan Lottery cases. He decided upon the first ground that, by the definition in the Penal Code of the State, the offence for which the defendants were indicted was a "crime," being "a violation of public law, and therefore indictable." Reviewing the argument of defendants' counsel, who contended that a *qui-tam* action should have been brought, and not an indictment preferred, he laid down the position that such action can be brought only to recover a *specific sum*, and referred to the provision of the Statute of 1833, which leaves the *amount* of the penalty, upon conviction, within certain limits, to the discretion of the Court.

In noticing the second ground of objection, that there was no prosecutor, he held that all indictments might be founded upon a special presentment of a Grand Jury; that there was no necessity for a prosecutor, in this case; and that it did not concern the defendants *to whom* the penalty was paid, the sentence being that *they should pay it*, which was the important matter after all.

Upon both grounds, therefore, the indictment was held to be properly preferred, and the trial ordered to proceed.

The defendants are defended by Messrs. TOOMBS & STEPHENS, O. A. LOCHRANE, MILLER & JACKSON, and SNEED & WALKER. For the State, Attorney-General WILLIAM R. LAWS.

The testimony given in to-day was very meagre, but hours and hours were consumed in discussing legal questions as to the admissibility of evidence, parol and written.

Mr. THOMAS M. TURNER, one of the Trustees of the Sparta Academy, was called to the stand and testified that the Trustees sold and conveyed to Mr. F. C. BARBER the franchise or lottery grant which was granted by the Legislature of Georgia to the Sparta Academy, in 1823; that all the payments due on that sale had been punctually met, and that the Trustees considered that they had the legal authority to convey the said lottery grant, in order to realize the sum of money which the grant authorized them to raise; that all the Trustees were present at the sale, and the conveyance was made in good faith; a large portion of the money paid for the grant had been spent for educational purposes, and the balance on hand would be appropriated in that way.

Others of the Trustees gave in evidence, all going to show that the Trustees considered the lottery grant a valid one.

The speeches of the lawyers to day were in favor of and against allowing the case to go to the Jury, the original papers conveying the Sparta Academy Lottery grant by the Trustees of the Academy to F. C. BARBER, and the transfer of F. C. BARBER to SWAN, EDDY & Co. The counsel for the defence urged the admissibility of the evidence, while the Attorney-General opposed it.

The lawyers in this case seem well prepared, and can readily talk an hour or two on any point of it.

As to speculations about the result of the case, I will reserve them until the case is over, and then I can give them in a reliable form.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MARIETTA, OHIO.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Friday, May 13.

A fire occurred here yesterday, which destroyed twenty buildings in the business portion of the city. The principal sufferers are NYE & HUNTINGTON, loss $6,000, insured $2,000; BOSWORTH, WELLS & Co., $12,000, insured $8,000; S. R. TURNER, $5,000, insured $2,500. The Ætna Company of Hartford has $15,000; the Hartford Company $7,000, and the City Company of Hartford $4,800 insurance on the burned property. A large portion of the goods in the buildings was saved in a damaged condition. Several firemen and others were injured by falling buildings.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 13.

The new engine-house of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, on Canton-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, with five locomotives. The fire originated from sparks from a freight engine, the fire in which had not been thoroughly extinguished. The loss on the building is about $6,000, besides from $3,000 to $5,000 on each locomotive, and $4,000 on stationary machines. The engines and house are fully insured, half each in the Baltimore Firemen's and Baltimore Insurance Companies.

PUBLIC BUILDING BURNT IN DAUPHIN CO., PA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Friday, May 13.

Two barns attached to the State Lunatic Asylum were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $4,000.

The barn attached to the Dauphin County Poorhouse was also destroyed, with twenty-five cattle, mules and horses. HENRY WOLF has been arrested as the incendiary. He escaped yesterday from the Poorhouse.

FIRE AT THERESA VILLAGE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, May 13.

A large fire at Theresa Village last night consumed a flouring-mill, two saw-mills, a tub factory, a foundry, three machine shops, three dwelling-houses and two barns. Loss $50,000.

Masonic Visitors.

BOSTON, Friday, May 13.

The De Molay Encampment of Knight Templers, numbering between eighty and ninety, left this evening on their visit to Richmond, Va., via the Providence and Stonington route. Accessions to the company are expected at Providence. Large numbers of the Masonic brotherhood were at the depot to see the excursionists off.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 13.

St. John's Encampment of Knight Templars, numbering sixty-four men, accompanied by GREEN's Band, left here this evening for Richmond, Va., *via* Stonington and New-York. They were joined at the dépôt by the De Molay Encampment of Boston, eighty strong, with GILMORE's Band.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR OLMSTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 13.

Professor DENISON OLMSTED, LL.D., expired at his residence in this City, at 4 o'clock this morning, aged 68 years. In 1825 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his death.

DEATH OF DR. FORT, ETC

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 12.

Dr. TOMLINSON FORT, of Milledgeville, died today. He was a former member of Congress, and a distinguished medical practitioner, and was widely known and esteemed.

WM. LUCKY, a citizen of Green County, Ga., was killed by one of his negroes to-day.

DEATH OF ARCHER GIFFERD, ESQ.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, May 13.

ARCHER GIFFERD, Esq., one of the most distinguished members of the Bar of New-Jersey, died to day.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners.

The newly organized Board met yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners were present including the two Mayors.

In secret session, patrolman James P. Boyle, who was dismissed several months since, was reinstated and sent to the Twenty-third Precinct. Sergeant Brevoort and patrolman Masterson and G. J. Smith formerly detailed as special aids to Superintendent Tallmadge, were transferred to Ward duty.

Immediately after the transaction of the usual routine business, the doors were thrown open and Ex-Judge Beebe came in with an armful of *mandamuses* (574) which he threw down before the President of the Board, Mr. STILLMAN, and then left. These *mandamuses* were on behalf of the Old Municipal Police, to show cause why they should not be restored to pay and duty. Mr. STILLMAN then asked if there was any one present who wished to address the Board, to which invitation John C. Deveraux responded by stating that he was the counsel for James McCune, the policeman restored by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and who was dismissed by the late Board of Police.

Mr. DEVERAUX said that the matter was hurried through, and time was not given the defence for a proper trial of the case; and that Ex-Captain Kissner was sick at the time, and was unable to give evidence in the matter; that on behalf of Mr. McCune he wanted the case reopened, and a new trial granted.

Judge ULSHOEFFER said he was unwilling to vote for granting such a request until the legal adviser of the Board, (Mr. VANDERPOOL,) who had acted in the case, was properly notified, and he made a motion, which was carried, that the matter be postponed until the regular meeting on Friday, the 20th inst.

On motion of Commissioner BAILEY, the Board resolved to go into a Committee of the Whole, and meet daily to consider the claims of the old police.

After some discussion in regard to the hours to be devoted to the investigation of the latter question, the Board adjourned.

Academy of Music.

"La Favorita," the best of all Operas that DONIZETTI ever wrote, (and his invention and felicity are alike recognized by the world,) was played here last night, with tumultuous success. A magnificent distribution was bestowed on the Opera by Mr. STRAKOSCH, the active and liberal caterer of our present season. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI was, of course, the centre of attraction, and her *Leonora* was, we must confess infinitely superior to what the public had a right to expect from a singer of her class. In the last act she was more than good; her dramatic powers shining to the best possible advantage, and with an intensity which few would have given her credit for; the lady was most ably supported by Messrs. BRIGNOLI, JUNCA and AMODIO—a cast almost unprecedented in this City.

To-day there will be performed "Don Pasquale," an Opera in which PICCOLOMINI is without an equal. Mr. STRAKOSCH, we are glad to hear, has effected an engagement with Mlle. CORTESE—a prima donna of whom report speaks most favorably, and who was announced to sing at another house under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—To-night the celebrated play of "La Dame aux Camelias"—which we have had in every possible degree of dilution—will be played, as it was written, by the few artists of the Company, at this establishment. The cast includes all the artists of the Company, and will undoubtedly reward the patrons of the neat little French Theatre.

The Case of Glass—Note from one of the Dissenting Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 10th inst., headed, "No Verdict in the case of JAMES GLASS." In that article it is said that "the one dissenting juror, who is said to be a friend of the prisoner, would prevent their agreement for whatever length of time they are locked up." I was one of the jurors in that case, and suppose the rebuke was intended for me.

It is due to truth to say, that when the jurors took their first ballot, there were seven votes for acquittal and only five for conviction.

It does not become me to say why six of them changed their minds—for myself I wish to contradict the assertion that I was a friend of the prisoner. I was and am an entire stranger to GLASS, and never knew or saw him until I saw him in Court. I had, and now have, no acquaintance with any of his friends. I never spoke to either of his counsel until after the jury were discharged, and stood at the time I was called as a juror as indifferent as I stood unsworn.

My oath required me to decide the cause upon the testimony—my duty in the redemption of my oath imposed fidelity—the rule of law required the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of all reasonable doubt.

I endeavored to act conscientiously, without fear, favor or affection. As much a stranger to the prisoner as to you; and I know of no reason why I should be required to yield my conscientious convictions to those of others equally honestly entertained.

JOSEPH CAULFIELD.

ANATOMICAL.—We refer our readers to Doctor GROUX's advertisement in regard to his last lecture in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, this evening. Opportunity will be afforded for everybody to witness the interesting electric experiments performed by the Doctor to illustrate the motions of the heart, circulation of the blood, &c.

The Floral Fete at Palace Garden.

THE HON. G. A. GROW, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, ON LAND REFORM.

The Floral Fête at Palace Garden, in aid of the Horticultural School for females, which had been interrupted by the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday, was revived on Thursday evening, in all the glory of its perfumed beauties. The announcement of a speech from Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, the eloquent and popular representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, combined with the standard attractions of the Fête, drew together a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared equally delighted with the flowers, the paintings, the music, and the speech. At 8 o'clock Mr. GROW ascended the platform of the large hall of the Garden, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. PRICE, who prefaced the introduction by a few remarks explanatory of the objects of the Festival, of which the readers of the TIMES are already familiar. He also read a note from HENRY WARD BEECHER, stating prior engagements, and the inclemency of the weather, as an excuse for not speaking at the Festival on Wednesday evening, and promising to do so at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. GROW then addressed the audience in an eloquent speech of about forty minutes upon the subject of land reform. He commenced with the discovery of the New World by COLUMBUS, and traced the history of the policy pursued since that time in relation to the public lands of America. He characterized the present system of dealing with the public domain by our Government as a relic of feudalism. We had at present 1,100,000,000 acres of public lands undisposed of, and the question was what should be done with it. The whole cost to the Government of all the lands it had ever owned, including those at present undisposed of, had been in round numbers $129,000,000. It had already received from sales of public lands $168,000,000. Leaving a balance in favor of the Government of $39,000,000. So that if the Government were to give away the remainder, it could not be said that they had lost anything in their land speculations. On the contrary, they had already realized a large profit, and this profit was the result of the hard earnings of the pioneer settlers. He thought that the Government should now abandon a system that was contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and contrary to the best interests of the people. It was time to return to the good policy adopted by our Puritan fathers when they landed at Plymouth, and distribute the land equally among the actual settlers. Again, under the present system, the settler rarely got the land even at the Government price, but speculators intervened between him and the Government. This was the worst feature of the present system; it opened the door to grasping and extravagant land monopoly—a gigantic evil, whose blighting influence was painfully apparent in the present condition and past history of Great Britain. It was often urged that the principles of the land reformers were leveling and agrarian. So are all new principles in the eyes of conservatives when they are first announced. So were the principles of Christ to the Jews, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence to the monarchists of Europe. The history of this country ever since that Declaration had been one of continued social leveling. Again, there were others who opposed land reform because it deprived the Government of $1 25 per acre for its land. But what was gained to the Government in this way was a loss to the people, and in this country the interests of the people are to be consulted first of all. The wealth of a country consisted, not in the amount of money received into its coffers, but in the prosperity and happiness of its people. The greatest and the richest country was that which presented the greatest number of happy firesides; and the best way to make a contented, virtuous, and moral people, was to give them homes. Give a man a hearthstone and he will soon surround it with household gods. A contented and prosperous rural population was the bulwark of a nation. It was the source of virtue in time of peace, and the surest and most reliable defence in time of war. The decay of Italian liberty, and the decline of its prosperity, was due to its mistaken policy with regard to the agricultural interests. Had the laws of the Gracchi been adopted, its star of empire would still shine where the ivy entwines its broken columns, and its blooming campagna would yet blossom where fester its Pontine Marshes. Let us then favor a policy that shall increase the number, and dignify the character, of the tillers of the soil.

Mr. GROW continued at length to urge the importance of providing the landless with a home, as being the wisest policy the Government can pursue, besides being an act of justice to the pioneers of the soil. He concluded his remarks as follows:

But I am admonished by the lateness of the hour not to trespass longer on your patience; an admonition that I most cheerfully heed with a closing word relative to the enterprise that now makes this place a festive scene—an enterprise originating in the generous impulses of a benevolent body of your City, and if it prove successful, that will, in its beneficence, reach far into the future.

But how can there be any doubt of its ultimate success under its present auspices; for the sure resting-place for the fulcrum of the lever that moves the world is woman's heart. Last at the cross and first at the sepulchre is not only emblematic of woman's nature, but is typical of her mission on earth. Like guardian spirits, she watches through sleepless vigils over man's earliest existence, guards and protects the helplessness of childhood, lightens the cares and sorrows of riper years, soothes the pangs of the dying pillow, and closes the glazed eyes in death, and then strews the tomb with flowers bedewed with affection's holiest tears.

In behalf of the poor and friendless of such a class, benevolence, through its chosen patrons, now appeals to the public sympathies. It is befitting that any effort to elevate woman, or ameliorate her condition, should find its pioneers in the land which her aid and encouragement gave to civilization.

The enterprise which at this time has brought you together needs no words of praise. A bare statement of its object, "*A School for Orphan Poor Girls*," is its best commendation. With the doors of almost every honorable means for obtaining a livelihood closed by public opinion against woman, what utter desolation and despair must chill the heart of a poor orphan girl in the streets of a crowded city! The humane must therefore hail this enterprise as the harbinger of a better day—as the angel to open, in part at least, the prison-doors of woman's exclusion from the pursuits of life suited to her tastes and capacities.

She may not be fitted for felling the forest, expelling the savage and the wild beast, to open in the wilderness a pathway for science, or for smoothing off the more rugged obstacles of nature to an advancing civilization; yet why exclude her from the pursuits in life, of head or hand, for which she is fitted by natural endowment, at such remunerating prices as are now received by those who perform them? Why confine woman's labor to the cleaning of pots and kettles, at a shilling a day, or the making of shirts at a sixpence apiece—

> "Sewing, with a double thread,
> A shroud as well as a shirt,"

and thus force her to the dread alternative of starvation or dishonor?—

When an acorn or a seed, in the vegetable kingdom, falls to the earth and decays, for want of care, it is easy to calculate the loss. But when a soul dies, or a human intellect perishes, for the want of culture, there is no arithmetic that can compute the loss for time or eternity. And childhood is the seed-time of human harvests.

> "A pebble in the streamlet scant
> Has changed the course of many a river,
> As dewdrop on the baby plant
> Has warped the giant oak forever."

If he who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of the race, what shall be said of those who make the human heart a fertile field of affections and sympathies from a barren waste of vice and crime with its brambles of untold miseries and woes.

The paths of glory no longer lead over smoking towns and crimsoned fields—"Peace has its victories no less renowned than those of war." And the noblest of them all is to soothe the broken-hearted, dry the tears of woe, raise the fallen from their degradation, and alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate in their pathway to the tomb.

At the close of Mr. GROW's remarks, resolutions were read and adopted approving of the sentiments of the speaker, and eulogizing him for the firm stand he had taken and the able manner in which he had supported the principles of land reform in the Congress of the United States.

Poor Orphan Girls.

ADDRESS BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.

Pleasant weather came at last, and the managers of the Horticultural Festival were last night rewarded for their pains in so tastefully decorating Palace Garden Hall. ROBERTSON's Band contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening. The hall was densely filled, every available sitting or standing place having been occupied long before the exercises commenced.

The speaker, after being presented to the audience, announced that when engaged to speak, this evening, he had been allowed much latitude in what he might say, but he should not take much *longitude*. The theme was before the audience. Music, painting, sculpture, eloquence, all the Fine Arts, are never so great as when they become humanities. God's flowers, that decorated the scene, spoke a universal benevolence, and told us that we should care for His poor, who are too often trampled beneath our hurrying feet.

The object of this charity was to instruct poor orphan girls. Poor orphan girls!—said the speaker—What three words in the English language tell so sad a story! These, then, shall be my theme. Philosophers and poets could discourse upon the blessings of poverty, but it is a different thing when they come to speak of *abject* poverty. The Scriptures spoke of the beneficial effects of poverty, but never of abject poverty. It was an evil, a great evil, and we should welcome any institution that proposed to alleviate it. Homeless poverty is often spoken of, but within walls there is an amount of Christlike endurance and patience that never meets our eyes. Dr. CHAPIN believed that if all the homeless poor in this City—this evil City, as some are fond of calling it,—were to march in sorrowful procession on Broadway, there would be humanity enough here to care for every sufferer. But what should be thought of that poverty that is within walls? Thank God, he said, there are those of them who fight bravely and endure patiently, and God, in making up his jewels, will abundantly reward them. The speaker would not call poverty itself a vice, but only as regards its influence upon the young. The statement had been made that the average length of infant life was less in this City than in any city of modern time. Thousands of children could not but grow up in poverty unless God himself should interpose, and we should consider poverty in reference to the young. When we think of how many children are pitched into this whirlpool of vice by their wicked parents, we should think of the hopefulness of children as well as of their exposure. It was a great thing to look upon the first word engraved upon this institution, but what should be said when we considered the second, *orphan* children. In a father's manhood and a mother's prayers there was some hope for them, but when they were gone, what could be said? Did God ever speak more eloquently from the text "Feed my lambs" than he did in poor orphan girls? Poor orphan *girls* opened another point, that with all their sufferings there came up the noblest ideas of the age,—a throwing open a larger sphere for woman's work. Dr. CHAPIN was sorry to think that this should arouse in some minds unhappy prejudices. Some could not hear of this without associating it with Woman's Rights. Of the latter, said the speaker, I prefer not to speak here. There are plenty of others to take care of it, and plenty of women too. And the question must be met, and not as it has heretofore been, by ridicule and ribaldry. Some he noticed were afraid of discussion, but he was not. He believed that God ruled the world, and not the Devil. Some, by way of example, feared that marriage would be annulled by discussion. He would as soon think of the passengers tearing up a vessel because some of them were sea-sick. Some feared that this enlarging of women's sphere of action would break up our homes, but God would take care of that. Woman could never be torn away from her duties as a sister, wife and mother. Therefore, if woman's rights should come up we ought to discuss them, but it did not come up to-night, only woman's *necessity*. More work, better paid work, woman must have or die, and it was for the people to settle the question by benevolence towards philanthropic institutions. That a woman should be paid two cents for making a cap and five for making a shirt, was an impudent sin. Such a man, the speaker thought, ought to be sewed up so tight in one of those shirts that he could not get out of it, and then pricked with needles all the way from the High Bridge to the Battery. That low wages was the great cause of crime in this City everybody knew. These evils could not be removed at once in a day. He did not believe in a sponge that was going to wipe out all the evils of humanity. Still less did he agree with those who refused to do anything unless all could be at once accomplished. If but one poor orphan girl is rescued from exposure, and placed in a safe and comfortable position, it was worth all that New-York has done or can do for years. Some would sarcastically suggest that woman set in the Garden of Eden was the cause of all evil. But this institution was going to supply a *homœopathic* remedy. In concluding, the eloquent speaker said that this was a fit day for such a theme when all the hill-slopes were smiling in sunshine, and *our country was at peace*. What a thought was the last! He then drew a comparison between Europe to-day and America. God had kept us in peace so long that we might do something for humanity. Every work of humanity is American. Strike your drums, old despots; roll along your cannons over the graves of your celebrated dead. That's your work, but it is ours to serve humanity. Remember that institutions of bounty belong to this country, and they shall endure when your ancient empires are crumbled into dust.

After this eloquent peroration Dr. CHAPIN sat down amid loud applause. CARL FORMES then gave the audience some of his choice morceaux, which were received as his always are. An unexpected pleasure but none the less acceptable for that reason. The great basso was never in better voice, and the occasion seemed to lend a charm to his volunteer efforts. After the oration and music there was a fine display of fireworks. To-night there will be a grand concert in which all the great pianists of America, Mr. MILLS, Mr. HOFMANN and Mr. WM. MASON will assist.

The Tract Society Correspondence—Letters from the Rev. R. S. Cook and Daniel Lord, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of my response to the note of Messrs. DANIEL LORD, HIRAM KETCHUM, WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES BROWN, GREENE C. BRONSON and others, published in the TIMES of the 30th ultimo, must have observed that I carefully avoided all personalities. The journal whose columns have groaned for years with attacks against the Institution I sought to vindicate, and against its humble defender, was not so much as named in my letter. In these circumstances, I cannot but think that it would have been as well for the Editors to have met the facts and arguments before them, or to have acknowledged their own errors, as to have indulged in unworthy personalities, or to have assailed the gentlemen who called upon me to discharge a public duty to a Christian charity. They have chosen the latter alternative—as the most "economical," and I leave them to their characteristic employment.

But it is due to the Christian gentlemen involved with me in the rude dealing of "*Impersonal*" Editors, that gratuitous suspicions affecting their good name should be dispelled. With this view, I respectfully ask the insertion of the accompanying note from DANIEL LORD, Esq., with the extract effectually refuted by it.

Yours truly, R. S. C.

From the Independent, May 5.

[The editors publish the note of Messrs. LORD, KETCHUM, ASPINWALL and others, and say:]

"These are most respectable names, and we do not well see how Mr. COOK could decline to respond to such a call. We suspect, however, that the call did not originate spontaneously with the gentlemen who have signed it but that a draft of this letter, prepared advisedly, was submitted to them for their signatures and those signatures were given with that easy grace with which many good men permit their names to be used upon demand. We venture to doubt whether the idea of again appearing before the public as the champion of the Tract Administration was first suggested to the mind of Mr. COOK by the delicate flatteries and imposing signatures of this epistle. We have too much respect for the signers of this letter, as Christian gentlemen, to believe that they would characterize a calm discussion of the financial policy of the Tract Administration, by a Director of the Society, as 'attacks upon the institution,'" &c, &c.

Note from Daniel Lord, Esq.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1859.

THE REV. MR. R. S. COOK—*Dear Sir:* I have read the article in the *Independent*, of yesterday, to which you call my attention.

The letter subscribed by some friends and myself and published in it, (the *Independent*,) was the original draft, written by me at the instance of several of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to it. It was written after a careful perusal of six letters in the name of Dr. PATTON to Judge WILLIAMS, as published in the *Independent*. On reading them, it struck me that the errors of those letters were palpable, in two general assumptions.

1. They assumed for comparison the price of publications as delivered by the London Society to book-venders, with the cost of publications of the American Society to the ultimate recipients, thus dropping in the former case the book-venders' profit, which was a real expense of circulation before they reached the final recipient.

2. They assumed that a plan of circulation frame on the condition of England, with abundant modes of small traffic in books, in a very populous trading country, was fitly to be compared with a plan for a country like ours, the population of which is thin in the parts to be penetrated, and having no extensive channels for the sale of publications of this kind.

We could not but consider the letters of Dr. PATTON "attacks on the system of the American Tract Society," and also considered them as "founded in error." My own judgment is, that your letter fully refutes the errors and repels the attacks.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL LORD.

JEAN BOSQUET AT SING SING.—The Italian "man-monster," as he has been designated, JEAN BOSQUET, who killed the boy MARTINO SANTEZ, and subsequently stabbed a fellow-prisoner seventeen times with a fork, was sentenced, as has been already stated, one week since, by Judge DAVIES, to hard labor for life in the State Prison, on his own plea of manslaughter in the first degree, the indictment against him being for murder. He was removed to that prison on Saturday, and already has commenced to exhibit his propensities by attacking a prisoner and beating him severely. Luckily, he had no weapon at hand to do a fatal injury. He is now securely confined, and particular care will be taken of him in future.

HORSE ATTACKED BY HYDROPHOBIA.—A horse belonging to Mr. J. VINOT, No. 214 West Twentieth-street, was attacked yesterday with hydrophobia. He broke loose from his stable, and in the effort to capture him, Mr. VINOT and another man were both bitten. Finally the horse was shot. A few weeks since a dog belonging to Mr. VINOT was seized with hydrophobia and died. Previous to his death the dog bit the horse.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Letter from the Scene of the Conflict—March of the French Army into Sardinia.

Brutalities of Austria in its Italian Provinces.

Turin and Lyons—The Passage of the Mont Cenis—Enthusiasm of the Italians in the War—Ninety Thousand French Troops in Sardinia by the First of May.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYONS, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

All the various grades of French officers, from a Marshal of France to the lowest subaltern, and of every conceivable corps, may now be seen in the streets of Lyons, preparing to follow the army already marched over the Mont Cenis Pass. Already fifty thousand men are on their way, but it is not supposed that they can be ready to meet the Austrian forces sooner than Monday, although it is believed here that war has actually commenced. When I wrote to you on Saturday last, from Turin, the *ultimatum* of Austria had been received by the King, and I informed you that war was inevitable.

The Parliament of Sardinia met on Monday at noon, and, after an adjournment to 3 o'clock of the same day, granted, by acclamation, the proposition made by the Prime Minister to convey all legislative powers to King VICTOR EMANUEL. I have seldom seen a finer looking body than composed that Assembly. They were men of substance, intelligence and spirit, who firmly decided to resist the aggressions of Austria with all the power of the kingdom.

The road over Mont Cenis is macadamized throughout its whole extent, and is wide and in perfect order, consisting of easy grades. On the top of the mountain there was much snow, but most of it was removed from the road—a work of great labor, as the cuts in some places were ten feet deep, and the snow so compact that its sides were perpendicular. The diligence was several hours in passing through this region of snow, and it was snowing at the time, and extremely cold. On Monday and Tuesday of this week it rained hard on the west side of the mountain, and it was feared that the passage of troops was impeded by fresh snows. The journey over the pass is no pleasant affair, even to one who occupied the protected seats of a comfortable diligence—such was my fortunate position—what must it be to soldiers on foot, wet with severe rains, and incumbered with knapsack and arms.

The pass is 6,825 feet high—nearly 300 feet higher than the famous Simplon pass. That of the great St. Bernard, over which NAPOLEON conducted his army before any road had been formed, is 8200 feet. The easy grades of the Mont Cenis road, and the protection furnished by granite posts on its exterior, within seven or eight feet of each other—firmly planted in the earth, and about four feet high—indicate that a principal object in thus forming it, was the easy and safe hauling of cannon and baggage over the line. I walked for miles over the road, in the ascent from the Sardinian side, and carefully observed its construction. The engineering difficulties were immense, but they have been overcome with such skill, that the ascent is uniform and easy in every part. Occasionally a level place is left to afford relief to horses from the wearisomeness of a steady pull. I noticed that the marks of the drill used in blasting were nearly obliterated, the effect of long continued exposure to severe storms, and the character of the rock, which is a soft limestone. It may be, if the history of the road shall ever be lost, that future antiquarians may contend from the obliteration of all signs of blasting, that at least no great difficulties were encountered in its construction, even if they do not insist that it was formed on a natural bed. One is struck with wonder that such a great work, over high mountains, should have been formed and finished on a line exceeding fifty miles, so completely that it exceeds in excellence any road I know of in the United States, whether public or private, and long or short. It is kept in high order, and is descended on a brisk trot, with entire safety.

It seemed most appropriate, as this great road was the work of the elder NAPOLEON, that the representative of his name should distinguish himself by using it for the march of a great army aimed at the same power which NAPOLEON successfully encountered soon after crossing the Swiss Alps.

Public sympathy, now that Austria has taken the initiative, will follow the French army in its march, and be keenly interested for its success. The older officers of the French army, however, I learn, are by no means gratified at the prospect before them. Marshal CASTELLANE, the friend of both NAPOLEONS, is of this mind. He is to remain here in command of Lyons. Marshal CANROBERT, on his way to the Alps, is just now confined to his bed at the hotel in this place, with a sort of tumor on one of his legs. All day long, in front of the Hotel de Ville, I have seen a large crowd of people, *blouses* and others, all eager to hail the Emperor on his expected arrival. When I left Turin the Sardinian Government relied fully upon the ability of their army to harass and check the Austrian advance till the arrival of the French should enable them in their turn to assume the offensive. The Sardinian effective force, actually on foot, and independent of the volunteers flowing in from all parts of Italy, amounts, as I learned by the most particular inquiries, to about 70,000 men. Had the Austrian Emperor been allowed to act on his own judgment, and attack Sardinia a month ago, he might have gained his first campaign. The cautious diplomats have delayed the war just long enough to give his adversaries time to secure the outbreak of all Italy, and the near coöperation of France. When I left Turin, on the 25th, there were *forty thousand* French troops at Genoa, and the artillery, now on its way over the Mont Cenis will find fifty thousand more at Susa, in possession of the Turin Railroad.

GARIBALDI, with a free corps of 11,000 Italian volunteers, most of them soldiers of the war of 1848–'49, is posted within two hours of Turin, on the line of defence of the Po.

The steamers and trains, from Civita Vecchia all the way to this place, I have found filled with recruits. As we steamed into Leghorn we passed a steamer, bound out for Genoa, with 600 Tuscan soldiers on board, departing in the midst of the wildest popular tumult of cheers and cries. Our own steamer, the *Pausilippo*, took on when we left as many as we could possibly stow away, soldierly-looking fellows, and evidently "full of fight." The train from Genoa to Turin was crowded with these volunteers, and at every station the people assembled in crowds, with cries of "*Viva l'Italia*," "*Viva Francia*," and shouts for VICTOR EMANUEL and NAPOLEON.

The Italian question seems to me to be fast growing into such proportions, that all the diplomats of Europe cannot deal with it. The people are inflamed with the hope of finally ejecting Austria from the Peninsula; and are bent upon founding an Italian Confederation strong enough to rescue Italy from the state to which misgovernment has reduced her. The House of HAPSBURG is treated as it deserves to be, and merits all the ruin that can possibly overtake it.

When I passed Alessandria, we observed new and extensive fieldworks going on outside of its formidable fortifications, and large bodies of troops manœuvring in all directions. The rapidity and spirit with which both the French and the Sardinians have for the last ten days pushed on their preparations for war, are little less than amazing, and to an American intensely interesting.

As for this place, you would never imagine it to be a great manufacturing city. Its streets are become one great camp and parade-ground. Bugles and trumpets are sounding in all directions, and a deafening roll of drums under my windows at this moment makes it useless for me to try to write any more.

G. B. B.

Reception of the French Troops in Piedmont.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

CHAMBERY, (Piedmont,) April 26, 1859.

For two days past the rumor of the approaching arrival of the French troops in this city has been circulated. Yesterday morning an extraordinary excitement was observable. To the credit of the population, let me say, opinions were all merged in a single sentiment: in favor of France, and the triumph of the Franco-Sardinian army. Thus every one was animated with the desire to greet upon their passage those gallant soldiers, who have won the admiration of the entire world. Some of the old inhabitants, who remembered the first republic and the first empire, say that at the approach of the old "Army of Italy" the enthusiasm was not more demonstrative.

It was known that the first detachment would pass through the city towards noon. At 9 o'clock the population hastened to occupy every practicable point of observation around the dépôt. The left side of the railroad forms, at this place, a species of amphitheatre, bounded by numerous houses. They were crowded with spectators. The surrounding country supplied its contingent. Neither a report that the order of march having been countermanded, nor the most penetrating of rains, could repress the ardor or the curiosity of the multitude. At 10½ A. M. the dépôt-gates were opened to the privileged public, which consisted of all the authorities, the magistracy, the bar, and the various notabilities of the neighborhood. Old soldiers of the first empire were to be seen there, decorated with the Saint Helena medal. Among them that old friend of Surgeon-Major-in-Chief BARON LARREY, Chevalier LOUIS DOMENGET, formerly Surgeon-Major of one of the regiments of the Imperial Guard, and Chevalier VAUGAY, Major of the National Guard, of Chambery.

Presently after, the band of the militia was admitted. Hours and minutes elapsed. At last, at 1 o'clock, the sound of the steam-whistle was heard; the locomotive which has come from Culoz with the velocity of flight pauses; there are thirty cars in the train. They contain the Chasseurs de Vincennes of the Nineteenth Battalion, and several companies of the Forty-third of the Line. The whole body of spectators uncovers. The soldiers show themselves at the gates. The air resounds with prodigious acclamations: "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Roi!" "Vivent les Chasseurs de Vincennes!" "Vive the Forty-third of the Line!" At this moment the air *Partant pour la Syrie* mixes with the noisy welcome.

At the end of ten minutes the train resumes its way to Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, where a reception no less ardent awaits it. At 2:30 P. M. it enters that city. The Syndic, his adjunct, and the several authorities, with the Bishop, Monseigneur VIBERT, accompanied by two priests, hasten to greet the brave soldiers, who appear charmed with this welcome of a people who, more than once since 1815, has yearned towards France.

Every three hours new transport trains pass through Chambery. The railroad management has suspended some days four or five of the regular arrivals and departures of trains.

The enthusiasm is no less expressive on the part of Montmélian, through which marched the troops, which, for a week past, have been stationed at Grenoble and its neighborhood.

To-day new troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery are passing through in express trains every three hours.

A Chapter in the History of the Austrian Reign of Terror in Italy.

Military Executions upon Frivolous Charges, and Without Trial—Women Bastinadoed—Fifty Thousand Fugitives in Exile.

That wrongs of a people's must indeed be intolerable when they justify a *levée en masse* of christendom to correct them. The wrongs of Italy are admitted by all the neighboring nations to be of this aggravated character; so aggravated, indeed, that the two most absolute powers of Europe are offended at the spectacle, and, in the name of civilization, demand that they be redressed. They have deemed war, that next to the worst of evils, to be the only alternative of a refusal; and the result is, that the entire European continent trembles beneath the tread of armed multitudes, hastening hither and thither in anxious anticipation of a conflict.

The indictment which should fully set forth each crime of the Austrian Government in its dealings with the Italian people, would exceed the collective rolls of the Alexandrian library in length. The thousands obliged to abandon home, friends, house and lands, and save their lives by self-banishment; the thousands who have died by the rope or the bullet, without trial and without hearing, for offences of which elsewhere law takes no cognizance: the multitudes who starve yearly under the extortion of the Austrian tax-gatherers, demanding the bulk of their difficult earnings; the households, without number, whose young men have been torn away to serve in the far-off Carpathian region; all these are distressed witnesses to the enormity of the evil, which the Holy Alliance and the after advances of the Austrians, have fastened upon a helpless people. The number who, after the events of 1848, became hopeless fugitives from Italy, is reckoned moderately at 50,000. At least 15,000 have perished miserably, upon the scaffold or kneeling before the muzzles of Austrian muskets, since the victory of NOVARA rendered the pretence of fear and insecurity an audacious falsehood. Delicate women have been dragged into the public squares, in sight of friends and strangers, bared to the waist, and lashed, until the subsequent application of ice could alone save the mangled flesh from mortification. Old men, of exemplary lives wholly unconscious of offence, and without a hearing, have been suddenly seized and shot. Of the innumerable instances of such deeds as these, we select a few to show what is the actual type of the tyranny under which Italy has been for the last forty years groaning. The facts may be gathered from Austrian official publications, from correspondents of Piedmontese newspapers, and from the works of RICCIARDI and others, who have written the recent History of Italy. Without recurring to the merciless proscriptions of 1820, 1821 and 1831, present, in chronological order, from the mighty catalogue which begins Aug. 6, 1848, when the Austrians reëntered Milan, a few instances by no means the most flagrant. A mighty catalogue, indeed, for in the course of the twelve months following the date we have selected, 961 capital sentences were passed and executed in Lombardy, while the summary executions, regardless of legal forms, far exceeded that number:

A YOUTH BEATEN TO DEATH.

(*Letter from Milan, Sept. 7, 1848.*)

"Martial law supplies us with an execution nearly every day. When in view of the entire innocence or extreme youth of the party the penalty of death is not awarded, it is replaced by the bastinado. The latter punishment is applied to all those who are detected with a velvet coat, an Hernani hat, a suspected cravat, &c., &c. The infliction of sixty strokes is certainly fatal, while few outlive the fortieth. The son of the Steward of the Councillor RAMPINI, not having attained the legal age which justified his being shot beside his father and elder brother, and yet being devoted to the same fate, received sixteen blows of the baton beneath which he died."

HIDING A BAYONET—AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

JOSEPH BARTOLAI *alias* GAMBARE, a native of Milan, aged 35 years, a Catholic, married, and without children, a fruit dealer, was arrested on the night of the 3d or 4th inst. In the search which accompanied the arrest, a *bayonet* was found concealed in the straw of his bed.

Brought before the Military Commission, the said BERTOLAIA was declared guilty of the crime of insurrection, and breach of the order of Sept. 24, of this military command, and as such has been condemned to death and shot.

MILAN, Oct. 7, 1848.

The Lieutenant-Marshal Governor,
COUNT F. WIMPFEN.

VICTIMS OF AUSTRIAN TRAPS.

(*Letter from Milan, Oct. 24, 1848.*)

"You have already read in the *Gazette de Milan* the sentence upon three fathers of families here who have been shot for having responded to the advances of three *sbiri* (police) disguised as Hungarian soldiers, and for having endeavored to inspire them with more friendly feelings toward our country. They were condemned for 'the crime of secret enlistment,' or, as the notice of judgment reads, 'for having sought to induce Imperial soldiers to enter a foreign service.' *The families left by these men numbered seventeen children.*"

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF PRIESTS.

MANTUA, Nov. 21, 1848.

"You know that a month ago the Abbé PULCINA was shot at Brescia, in his cassock. I have to inform you that they have just now shot another Priest at this place for having spoken too freely in his pulpit. He had hardly descended the stairs, when he was seized, brought to Mantua, and without judgment shot in his surplice, stole, &c. He belonged to Gonzaga, and it was there he preached."

ATROCITIES AT COMO.

COMO, Nov. 30, 1848.

"It would be too long and too sorrowful a task to relate all the monstrous acts which have been perpetrated in this province. Forced contributions, insults, arbitrary arrests, thefts, robberies, violation, sacrilege, are the order of the day. As an instance, they have just shot JOSEPH MAESTRAZZI and ANTONIO CRESCERI; the first-named for having given a glass of brandy, as a sign of sympathy, to two soldiers, who, in a coffee-house, had shouted, *Viva Hungary, Viva Italy!* The second was seized by a troop of soldiers entering Argona, in the act of throwing into the torrent a pistol without a lock and a bayonet, which had remained unobserved in his shop—that of a cabinet-maker—and was, for this, executed. PIETRO ROSCHETTI, inn keeper of Como, has also been sentenced to be shot, for having offered to sell a soldier a citizen's dress. The three unfortunates were condemned without a hearing; and only learned their approaching fate from the priest sent to attend them, who was bidden to deny them the eucharist."

A YOUTH SHOT FOR DEFENDING HIS MOTHER'S HONOR.

From the Turin Concordia, Jan. 3, 1849.

At Massa, in the Venetian States, the fiscal agent, one CAMBRINI, having concealed a large sum of money to escape the enormous taxes which succeed each other so incessantly, begged the presence of a company of soldiers to protect him. Six hundred men were sent, who installed themselves in the houses of the villagers, and took possession of all the wine, provisions and fuel they could find. Their insolence and their assaults upon the women were continual. A young man returning home, and finding his mother struggling in the grasp of two infamous subalterns, seized a knife and attacked one of the pair. The outcry brought several soldiers to the spot; the young man was overpowered by numbers, and bound with cords. The leading people of the country interposed in his behalf vainly. During the night, the young man, the communal councillors, the physician, and other persons, were taken to Padua, surrounded during the journey by Austrian troops. For several days he was subjected to torture; and on the 20th December, 1848, he was shot. His fellow-countrymen were obliged to attend the execution, kneeling on the ground.

WANTON TRICKS TO INVEIGLE THE UNOFFENDING.

A farmer's family residing near San-Benedetto, a large town in the Province of Mantua, was suspected of having concealed weapons. The military authority might very easily have obliged them to be delivered up, but that did not suit them. One night some agents of the police, disguised as robbers, attacked the house, as if with the intention of plundering it. The proprietors defended themselves with the weapons, which doubtless had been preserved for just such an emergency. A patrol, in ambush close at hand, ran up, and allowing the pretended robbers to escape, led the farmers away, and forthwith shot them as detainers of arms.—*Turin paper.*

A BUTCHER PUT TO DEATH FOR HAVING THE IMPLEMENTS OF HIS TRADE WITH HIM.

From the Turin Concordia, Feb. 1, 1849.

At Brescia, a butcher was sent for without the walls to kill and dress a bullock, and went to the job, taking with him his necessary tools, the axe, the saw, the knife, &c. Upon his return, he fell in with a patrol, and was arrested; there happened to be no one at hand to identify him; in vain he urged that there was no prohibition against a mechanic carrying with him the implements of his business. He was condemned and shot.

AN EDICT WORTHY OF NERO.

A rescript emanating from the superior military authority of Verona, declares the proprietors, in very town responsible for every revolutionary hand-bill placarded on the walls of their houses, and threatens them with the severest penalties.

PENALTIES FOR SINGING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS, &C.—OFFICIAL.

LOUIS CASANA, aged 21 years, and SALVATOR FERRARI, aged 17 years, both natives of Casapusterlingo, were arrested in said village on the night of the 24th or 25th of February, by a patrol of *gendarmés*, for singing revolutionary and insulting songs. Each of them has been punished by 25 strokes of the rod.

At the same time, yesterday, FRANCIS GASCO, of Lodi, received 12 strokes of the rod for endeavoring to persuade some hussars to sell him oats.

Two days after, in the same town of Lodi, a commissioner of the place, abused by an officer, was unable to restrain some angry words in reply. He was condemned to 60 blows of the rod, but expired at the fiftieth, a number which few survive.

The Military Command. TORUK, Colonel.

LODI, Feb. 26, 1049.

OTHER VICTIMS OF OFFICIAL CRAFT.

MILAN, March 5, 1849.

You are aware that on the 2d inst., two jewelers, the unhappy ZACCHEO and PIACENTINI, were shot at this place, the victims of the military terrorism which rules the country. It is now confirmed that 100 florins' reward were paid to the wretched Hungarian soldiers and others, who, under pretence of wishing to desert, induced one of our fellow-citizens to furnish them with clothes and aid. It was into a snare of this horrible kind the two jewelers fell.

CONCEALMENT OF ARMS—AN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

JOHN FRIGIO, the son of Antony, and a native of Costalunga, district of San Bonefacio, Province of Verona, aged 31, Catholic, married, childless, a farmer, was arrested at his own house by a detachment of police-guards, on the night of the 8th July inst., and found to have detained a fowling-piece and two military cloaks. Having been brought this day before summary military justice, *for possessing this weapon*, agreeably to the decrees of September 29, 1848, and of March 10, of this year, of his Excellency Marshal Count RADETSKY, he has been condemned, beside the confiscation of the weapon, to death, and has been shot.

Command of the Place of Verona,
GHERARDI, Lieut. Field-Marshal.
July 25, 1849.

A TRAGEDY AT MILAN—AN AUSTRIAN COURTEZAN INSULTED—WOMAN-WHIPPING.

On the 18th of August, 1849, the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a *fête* always celebrated by the Austrians with extreme splendor, to which they forced the citizens to contribute, there were heard from the immense throng at all times frequenting the principal thoroughfares of Milan, a few subdued hisses, evidently directed at an Austrian flag which a courtezan named OLIVARI, known to be a favorite with the Austrian officers, had suspended from her balcony. At the sound of these hisses, several patrols, and a large number of officers, who, by a suspicious coincidence, happened to be on the outskirts of the group in front of the *Café del Mazzo*, hastened forward, seized all the passengers upon whom they could lay hands, and took them to the Castle, where a Military Commission, which was instantly summoned, proceeded to the examination of the captives. The public functionaries and the foreigners were dismissed—the residue retained. The rest of the story the Austrian organ, the *Official Gazette*, of Milan, (Aug 24, 1849,) may tell:

"The 18th of this month was set apart as the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, and the previous evening some evil-designing persons had circulated and placarded in the city advice to the people not to participate in the festivity.

From the dawn of day several salvos of artillery were fired; a proclamation of Field-Marshal RADETSKY announced an amnesty to political prisoners, and the day previous a pardon had been published for those who, compromised in the recent revolution, had fled to foreign countries. The amnesty had but few exceptions.

Notwithstanding this, the enemies of public order, acting with the blackest ingratitude, so manœuvred that a large number of citizens, of all classes, participated in a scandalous and disorderly demonstration. In a part of the city the name of His Majesty and the Imperial colors were insulted, the military hooted and shamed, the armed force stationed for the preservation of order pursued with obloquy and revolutionary cries.

During this disgraceful scene the armed force arrested some of the offenders. A superior order commanded an examination of their conduct, and, after inquiry into the acts committed by them, they were condemned, in proportion to their several degrees of guilt, to the following penalties:

1. Angelo Negroni, of Padua, age 30, proprietor, 30 strokes of the rod.
2. John Mazuchetti, of Milan, lawyer, age 24, 30 strokes.
3. Charles Rossi, age 22, watchmaker, 40 strokes.
4. Paul Lodi, of Menza, age 21, student, 30 strokes.
5. Bonnetti, of Milan, age 31, lithographer, 50 strokes.
6. Moretti, of Milan, age 26, servant, 50 strokes.
7. Cesana, age 32, artist, painter, 40 strokes.
8. Scotti, of Monza, merchant, 50 strokes.
9. Vigorelli, of Milan, proprietor, 50 strokes.
10. Garavaglia, of Novara, age 39, 30 strokes.
11. Joseph Tandea, of Milan, age 40, 25 strokes.
12. Rossi, student, Milan, 30 strokes.
13. Carabelli, mechanic, 40 strokes.
14. Joseph Berbusconi, 50 strokes.
15. Ferroudi, bookseller, 30 strokes.
16. Ernesta Galli, *of Cremona, cantatrice, age* 20, 40 *strokes.*
17. Maria Couti, *of Florence, cantatrice, age* 18, 30 strokes.
18. Albrizi, of Lodi, landowner, a month in irons.
19. Irabattini, forwarder, a month in irons, and four days upon bread and water.

Ten others are condemned to imprisonment, and to bread and water during two or three days of each week."

What this punishment of the rod or bastinado amounts to, we have already stated. Few survive fifty, none sixty blows. The two young ladies fainted long before the number allotted each was completed; and months elapsed before they recovered from the effects of the fearful scourging. The sentence with regard to all those sentenced to corporal infliction was executed as soon as pronounced in the public *plaza* of the castle, the Austrian officers looking on with perfect nonchalance, only departed from by an occasional laugh at the cries of the victims.

As ALEXANDER DUMAS exclaimed, at the time, "This is no page torn from the old registers of the Inquisition; it is not a gloomy torture applied to offenders against lesé-majesty, divine and human, in the fifteenth century. No, all this transpires in open day, under God's heaven, in the sight of all nations, in the year of grace, 1849, the second of the French Republic."

The military commander of Milan subsequently sent to the local authorities an order to pay "*Thirty-three florins, nine kreutzers, for the cost of ice applied to the lacerated flesh of the sufferers, to prevent mortification*, and *for rods broken and used up in the punishment of the culprits of August* 18." The Marshal also ordered the City of Milan to indemnify the strumpet OLIVARI, the moving cause of the tragedy, with a donation of 30,000 livres.

HORRIBLE PENALTIES FOR PECCADILLOES.

The Official *Gazette of Milan*, in its issue of March 18, 1851, contains a notice of the imperial commander of the city and Provine of Padua, according to which DON DOMINIC BOLZANI, Priest of Cerrequano, in the Polesina, has been declared guilty of lesé-majesty in the second degree, an offence provided for in the sixty-first article of the military code, and punished with two years imprisonment in the dungeon of the fortress, "*for having omitted to repeat* the prayer for the preservation and prosperity of the Emperor of Austria on his birthday."

On Oct. 11, 1851, LOUIS DOLTESCI, at one time Secretary of the Municipality of Como, and a native of that city, was hung at Venice. He had been arrested several months before, on his return from a journey in the Swiss Canton of Tessino, and there had been found upon him different *prospectuses of liberal historical works published in Switzerland.* He was sent from Como to Venice, and tried before the Extraordinary Commission of that city, the Judges condemning him to several years' imprisonment; but Marshal RADETSKY had other grudges of long standing against the accused, and he dispatched an order requiring him to be put to death. He was instantly hung.

On the 5th of November of the same year, one of the Mantuan clergy, JOHN GRIOLI, was shot for having in his possession revolutionary newspapers, and for having by his counsels tried to induce imperial soldiers to desert. So says the official *Gazette* of Milan. We have already seen how the wretched soldiers of Hungary and Bohemia become the provoking agents, and implore the pity of people in order to denounce them and be rewarded.

A WHOLESALE EXECUTION AT MANTUA.

The official *Gazette* issued at Milan, in its number of December 8, 1851, gives the text of a sentence passed at Mantua on the 6th December, condemning ten prominent persons to death "*for having had relations with Mazzini, having circulated a quantity of the certificates of his loan, and having even planned an attempt upon the sacred person of the Emperor.*" They were:

1. Henry Tazzoli, Priest, Professor in the Seminary of Mantua.
2. Angelo Scarsellini, landowner, at Venice.
3. Bernard de Canale, gentleman, of Venice.
4. John Zambelli, painter, of Venice.
5. Dr. Charles Poma, Physician in the Hospital of Mantua.
6. John Pagonini, merchant, of Venice.
7. Angelo Magili, of Milan, merchant, at Venice.
8. Julius Faceloli, Doctor of Laws, Venice,
9. Dr. Joseph Quintavalle, of Mantua.
10. Joseph Ottonelli, Curé of Saint Sylvester, near Mantua.

The five first-named were hung; the sentence of the rest was commuted to hard labor for terms of various durations. *None of these ever saw the charges upon which they were convicted; not one was present at the trial; no one appeared to defend the accused; the composition of tribunal, and the names of the judges condemning them, have never been discovered.* The sentence is simply countersigned by the Commander of the town of Mantua, General DE CULOZ.

A SANGUINARY SCHEME OF FINANCIERING.

On the 6th of February, 1853, a disturbance occurred at Milan, in which the hand of the police was as plainly perceptible as the light of heaven upon a clear day. A pretext was wanted for fresh terrorism and for new forced loans. The insurrection was confined to an attack upon a station, made by a handful of people armed with clubs, daggers and some few swords, and was repressed in less than two hours. Order in the city itself was not disturbed for a single instant. Two days subsequently, Feb. 8, seven individuals condemned by snap judgment were hung, while the Court was still in session; on the 10th, four others were executed; on the 13th, two others; and on the 17th, three others. These poor wretches had been arrested at hap hazard, just at nightfall; they were found guilty without a hearing, without examination, without an attempt to collect information, on the contradictory testimony of some German soldiers. The result aimed at was clearly manifested by the subjoined proclamation of Marshal RADETSKI "to the inhabitants of the kingdom," dated Verona, Feb. 11:

"I find myself constrained for the last time to apprise the population of this kingdom that I shall cause all who are implicated in enterprises against the Federal Government to be treated with the extremest rigor which I am authorized to employ.

I especially give notice, that I have at the same time instructed the judicial authorities to place under sequestration, as soon as the legal indications shall be ascertained, *the property of those who are engaged as accomplices in whatever degree it may be, in high treason*, EVEN WHERE SUCH COMPLICITY SHALL SIMPLY CONSIST IN THE OMISSION TO MAKE THE DENUNCIATION TO WHICH EVERY ONE IS BOUND; and this, in order to indemnify the public treasury for the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the continual efforts of the party of subversion."

His Excellency had need of money; he thus proceeds to coin it.

THE LATEST ORDER TOUCHING WOMAN-WHIPPING.

On the 11th January, 1859, regulation was issued by order of the Austrian Vice President of the Government of Lombardy, the Chevalier DE VILLATA, providing for the punishment by whipping of men and women *arrested* or *convicted* in the Courts of the Government. By this order the rod might be used, either as a preliminary in examination or as a punishment decreed by the Courts: When applied to *women* it was to be used by the wife of the jailer, or by some *competent woman* designated by the jailer, and the said woman was to receive for each whipping the sum of *two lire Austreache*, about forty cents of our money. For whipping men, the jailer, or his substitute is designated, but for this service no extra pay can be demanded.

AN AUSTRIAN PLAY UPON WORDS—THE FATE OF MONTANARI.

Finally, as a close to this sad necrology, it remains to cite the history of Count MONTANARI, and of his companions in calamity. In 1854, if we mistake not, the Count MONTANARI, descended from one of the noblest Mantuan families, was arrested, with five others, his relatives or friends. They were accused, according to the formula then in use against those whom it was sought to destroy, of conspiring with MAZZINI, and of circulating his loan of the Italian Republic. The entire party were condemned to death. The whole population was agitated with the deepest concern. The women, the mothers of the unhappy prisoners, hastened to Verona to implore Marshal RADETSKI for at least a commutation of this frightful sentence. The Marshal refused them an audience. They besieged the palace, and their tears and lamentations might have melted the hearts of Bengal tigers. The chief of RADETSKI'S staff, General BENEDEK, famous for the part he had formerly taken in the massacres of Tharnow, in Gallicia, was moved. "Listen," said he to the unhappy women who had prostrated themselves at his feet, "I am about to try a last effort with the Marshal." Presently returning with a cheerful air he resumed: '*Return to your homes, ladies, and be comforted; His Excellency bids me tell you there shall be no blood spilled.*'

The poor women, intoxicated with joy, and confiding in a commutation of the penalty, that would leave them some hope in the future, set out for Mantua. Upon their arrival, they were enabled to comprehend the frightful *jeu-de-mots* of the Austrian. The condemned were to have been shot: *they had been hung*: THERE WAS NO BLOOD SPILLED.

And such is but a handful of fragments from the huge mound of crime which Austrian tyranny has, in the face of the world, amassed in hapless Italy. What would the story be if all the secret judicial murders and imprisonments were brought to light? How must we regard the record when we reflect, but for the presence of Austria in the Peninsula, the monstrous despotism of the Neapolitan Bourbon would not have existed?

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Position of the English Party Leaders on the Italian Question—The State of the Parliamentary Canvass—Union of Tories and Chartists against the Liberals—Literary and Artistic Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

We are probably on the brink of a European war, and we are certainly on the eve of a general election; yet nobody visiting this country for the first time would surmise from the aspect of our towns or the talk of our people that any unusual event was either in sight or expectancy. All goes on its wonted way. Yesterday and to-day have been mainly devoted to holiday-making. Business, though a little slack in consequence, proceeds in its customary fashion. The theatres are somewhat more crowded and the shops rather less so than they are used to be. In the newspapers there are certain typographic symptoms of excitement respecting foreign affairs, and the fluctuating vote of electoral contests about to come off this week and next: but in the public mind there is in reality little emotion or even curiosity traceable by the most attentive observer. We have made up our minds to set our backs to the wall this time and not to be taunted or wheedled in meddling with the coming fray between France and Austria. So decided is this prudent humor of the nation that both Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord DERBY have within the last few hours taken occasion to declare their unqualified coincidence therein,—manifestly moved by considerations connected with the hustings. Neither of these rival leaders gets credit for entire sincerity in the matter. The Premier is universally believed to be Austrian in his personal sympathies; and there is no room to doubt that the Court is so. He has, therefore, every motive for taking the German side in the coming quarrel. On the other hand, Lord JOHN RUSSELL is known to entertain strong opinions the other way. The mission of Lord MINTO in 1847 was the act of his Ministry; and ever since he has been out of power he has been continually trying to make political capital by loud professions of sympathy with Italian wrongs. What he has ever done or seriously tried to do for their redress it were difficult to say. His present position, however, is this—he has to outbid Lord DERBY with the people, and Lord PALMERSTON with the Court; he must satisfy the former that he is anti-Austrian, and he must satisfy the latter that he is anti-Bonapartist. His speech, the other day, was astutely conceived to answer this twofold purpose. He has hoisted the flag of neutrality as the only safe one under which he could hope to find his way into office; and so conscious does Lord DERBY appear of the strength of the position thus assumed, that in his address, last night, at the Mansion-house, he strove hard, and not unsuccessfully, to intrench himself on similar ground. Nor does Lord PALMERSTON venture in person to advocate openly his favorite project of war against Austria in concert with France, for the emancipation of Italy.

There has not been in our time a general election under circumstances of more importance or of less excitement than the present. It is, indeed, not easy to account for the comparative absence of interest which is manifested generally throughout the country. Notwithstanding all the sharp notes of warning issued from rival camps, a great many of the large constituencies, both town and county, will be undisturbed by contests. No pains were spared to get up a fight in the City of London, in Westminster, and in Marylebone, but all have failed, and the three leading metropolitan districts will remain as they were. In Finsbury and Southwark sharp conflicts are expected, but solely arising out of the collision of personal claims, candidates being all of the same color. Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, are alike tranquil; and not one in ten of the remoter counties will be disturbed. Where changes do take place, in the agricultural portion of the representation, they will be chiefly in favor of the Tories. General WINDHAM will be superseded in East Norfolk by Mr. HOWES, the Conservative Chairman of Quarter Sessions; and in South Durham, the Duke of CLEVELAND has served notice to quit upon his brother, Lord HARRY VANE. In Lincolnshire, however, the Whigs will gain a seat, it is said; and in Berkshire Mr. WALTER, the proprietor of the *Times*, is to have a walk over. In the large towns the Liberals will everywhere be able to hold their own, as far as I can learn; but in the smaller boroughs the Conservatives count on gaining from twenty to thirty seats. Mr. ROBERT LOWE has been driven from Kinderminster, in consequence of his Anti-Reform speeches, and obliged to take refuge in Lord LANDSDOWNE'S rotten borough Calne. Mr. VERNON SMITH is opposed at Northampton by a member of the Carlton Club, who offers to outbid him with the radicals of that shoemaking city, by advocating a low suffrage and the ballot; and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE is seriously threatened by Sir HENRY LEEKE at Dover. It is in the obscurer places, many of whose names can be hardly known to you, that the severest and most costly struggles will take place. Between £60,000 and £70,000 has been raised by the Conservatives, in the hope of securing a majority in the new House of Commons, or something at least that may by degrees be improved into one if they only get time. At Nottingham, Finsbury, Leeds and other places, the Conservatives have formed a sort of *liaeon* with the Chartists, against the Whigs and the men of the Manchester school, who are, if possible, still more unpopular than the aristocratic Liberals with the operative classes. It was by the organized efforts of the Associated Trades that Sir MORTON PETO was denied a hearing at public meetings in Finsbury; and it is well known that several men in his own employment participated in the movement against him. At Norwich, I understand that similar tactics have been attempted, but with less success. At Birmingham, Mr. ACLAND has been started against Mr. BRIGHT, probably in the hope of the same sort of coöperative aid. As far as yet appears the attempt is not likely to be successful, though many of the more Whiggish Liberals are understood to abet it. At Bath, Sir A. ELTON has been thrust aside by the Palmerstonians in punishment for his vote against the Conspiracy bill; and Mr. PHINN, who held office under the late Government, has been brought forward in his stead. The only result will be to insure the return of an out and out Tory.

Since I last wrote the literary and musical world have respectively been deprived by death of two of their best known ornaments. SYDNEY, Lady MORGAN has vanished from the circle which was so long enlightened by the contributions of her bitter and often spiteful wit. If her will be not as untruthful as her flatteries frequently were, she had not passed her seventy-fifth year. The general impression, however, seems to be that she had lived a good many more years in the world than she chose to acknowledge; and possibly she thought as she had so often made it the dupe of her caprice that she would try and have a laugh at it even in the grave. During the latter portion of her life she observed the strictest parsimony in all that did not directly contribute to display, and many of her friends being under the impression that her frugality arose from necessity, not choice, habitually contributed to her table those luxuries which they supposed her unable to afford. A lady who lived near her in Belgravia, told me the other day that on very many occasions, hearing that she was unwell, her servants were sent regularly in the morning with presents of wine, jelly, and fruit which were never refused. "Judge then," she said, "of my disgust at finding that all the time the deceitful old woman was imposing on my neighborly simplicity, and saving to the extent of £15,000, which she bequeathed to her relations." It may be truly said, however, that the void she has left in London society will not easily be supplied. Her little over-decorated *salon* served the purpose of a dish of olives in a feast: nothing so sharp or punpent could be had as that which it contained; it was not pleasant to taste or wholesome to take much of, but it was something peculiar specific, and not always without wholesome effect on the jaded pallet of *blasé* and epicure life. A pinch of such snuff was enough; yet people will hear with regret that that little enameled box of "Irish blackguard" is closed for ever. Very different are the feelings with which we have heard the tidings of the death of Madame BOSIO. Her loss to the lovers of pure and exquisite vocalization will not soon be repaired: to Covent Garden during the present season it is irreparable. Mr. GYE has, indeed, no end of crosses and losses this year to contend with. Drury Lane, transformed into an Opera House, opened last night with brilliant success, M. MONGINI and Miss VICTORIA BALFE sustaining the principal parts in "Sonnambula." The orchestra is, of course, far inferior to that which COSTA lends a Covent Garden, and there are great defects observable in the *ensemble*. But the reduction of prices is likely to secure full houses, and the public is after all more led by a few dazzling stars than by dramatic or musical consistency.

The Panic on the London Stock Exchange—The Senseless Alarm of the London Times in Regard to the Russo-French Convention—Treaty of Russia with Sardinia; Not with France—Isolation of Austria.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Friday, April 29, 1859.

The English money market has, during the last two days, been the scene of one of the most remarkable and, I must add, discreditable panics upon record, owing mainly, if not altogether, to the publication by the *Times* of certain statements regarding foriegn affairs, now ascertained to be, in the most past, entirely groundless. The brokers and speculators in the Share and Stock Markets became seized with the wildest and most unreasonable alarm. From hour to hour the mania spread and grew more and more intense, until public securities were driven down to the almost unprecedented extent of six per cent. in less than twenty-four hours. Turkish bonds, which stood on Tuesday last at 84, were unsaleable yesterday at 45. Every description of Continental stock fell in nominal value, as though Europe were wrapt in a blaze of anarchic revolution. English railway shares suffered sympathetically though to a less disastrous degree; and what may and will doubtless seem most incredible of all, Consols not merely dropped suddenly as much as I have already mentioned, but there were moments during yesterday when they were literally unsaleable at any price. The ruin caused among the jobbers and dealers, as well as among some of the most respectable brokers, is lamentable.

I could mention instances of men whose wealth is notorious and whose character has never been doubted, who have been forced to suspend payment under the bewildering pressure they have thus suddenly been exposed to. As for the smaller people they "have gone" by scores. And now while the wrecks of credit still stand the golden strain, people wake up already from the senseless delusion and discover that war has not yet begun after all in Italy; that the Anglo-French allianne, offensive and defensive, has no existence in fact; that the Austrians had not crossed the Ticino, nor are they likely to do so at present; and that the Russian Government is, like that of England, bent apparently on trying to put out the flame, rather than kindle it. I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that in this affront the Court of St. Petersburg will succed. On the contiary, I am persuaded that war between France and Austria is inevitable. But I have the Strongest reasons for believing that the treaty which binds Russia to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after the invasion of Piedmont, was made with that State, and *not* with France, several months ago. At that time the Piedmontese Government had begun to be alarmed as to the effect of their attitude on the temper of Austria, and they were naturally unwilling to leave themselves wholly at the mercy of the Emperor of the French. It will turn out, ere long, that soon after the cession of the port of Villa Franca to the Czar, and while the Grand Duke Constantine was in Italy, the Convention was signed by which Russia virtually undertakes to protect Piedmont against her hereditary assailant. Nothing can be more legitimate than such a compact, or less calculated to preserve peace. It was, however, kept secret from the Court of Vienna until about ten days ago; and it was the unexpected revelation of its purport that arrested the march of the Austrian troops when about to cross the Ticino. Their doing so would have constituted an immediate *casus belli*, and exposed the whole of their Gallician and Hungarian frontier to attack by Russia. As to the alleged treaty, offensive and defensive, by land and sea, between the Emperors ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON, no rational man any longer gives it any credence. A Military Convention has, it is said, been signed, wherby Russia undertakes to hold Prussia in check on the north-east should Austria seek to draw her into the Italian quarrel. But Prussia has her own reasons for wishing Austria no great good, and will hardly need this formidable restraint. Upon the whole, there seems every reason to cherish a continuance of the hope that the North of Europe may be kept clear of the *imbroylés* which in the South nothing but the sword can settle.

The Movement of French Troops into Italy.

The first French *corps d'armée* of the Alps, under the command of Marshal BARAGUAY D' HILLIERS, will occupy the department of the Var, near Teulon; and the third corps, under Marshal CANROBERT, will have its headquarters at Grenoble. Marshal DE CASTELLANE is to advance by Chambery, and it is said that the corps commanded, by General NIEL will be directed on Genoa.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 25th, says: "Yesterday the battalions of the Ninth Regiment of the Line arrived by the Northern Railway from the town where they were in garrison—I believe Amiens—and left for the South the same day. They were conveyed in two trains, and had their war complement. To-day a detachment of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Line entered Paris by the Faubourg St. Denis, and piled arms on the site of houses pulled down for the new Boulevard du Nord, near the Strasburg terminus. The officers were, of course, ignorant of their destination—whether the Camp of Observation at Nancy, or the Army of the Alps. The Ninety-eighth Regiment of Infantry quitted the barrack of Reuilly yesterday to join the Army of the Alps. The Ninety-eighth forms part of the first division of that army, under General Forey, and was the last of the division to leave Paris. The Thirteenth of the Line is expected in Paris, where it is to form part of the garrison. The second division is to leave Paris to-day, if the Lyons Railway Company is prepared to transport it. It is expected that part of the fourth division will leave to-night by the Lyons Railway, and the remainder to-morrow. The division of General Forey embarks to-day at Toulon and Marseilles for Genoa, unless countermanded, and it is said that General McMahon, from will be there to-day with about 20,000 men. The fine regiment, the Seventy-third—the fighting regiment of Venoy's division—commanded by a young Irishman, Colonel O'Malley, left their barracks at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevard du Temple, last evening, for Lyons and Toulon. The Forty-eighth, under Colonel Kennedy, has left Perigueux for Toulon. The aids-de-camp who are to leave with the Emperor are General the Count de Montenello, General the Prinse de la Moskowa, General Fleury, Colonel Vaubert de Genlis, Colonel Reillé, Lieutenant Colonel the Marquis de Toulongeon, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Count Lepic. The orderly officers who accompany the Emperor are Colonel Favé, of the Artillery; Major Chmitz, of the Staff; Captain Brady, of the Artillery; the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais, and Prince Joachim Murat, Lieutenant of Cavalry. The imperial yacht *Aigle* has been prepared for sea, and is to be used by the Emperor in case of hostilities breaking out. The *Aigle* will be commanded by Admiral Dupony, who will remain attached to the Emperor's staff. The Emperor, it is said, will not leave till next week—probably in ten days. The question of the Government during his absence is the great one of the moment. There are, as I have said, two parties, but it is thought that Prince Jerome will remain as Lieutenant of the Empire, with his Council of Regency. A group remained the greater part of this day at the military equipment establishment at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, where some officers of the Zouaves were providing themselves with tents and various other articles of equipment for the field. The sympathies of the working classes continue to be very marked in favor of the troops leaving for the south. They are treated with drink, expected to give the Austrians a good drubbing, and they are hailed with acclamations. But it is remarked that the patriotic songs which accompany their departure are such as have rarely been heard for the last seven or eight years, or rather since 1849; and that the *vivats* are frequently "Vive L'Italie," without any other accompaniment.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.

The following regiments have left Paris by railway for Lyons: The 9th, 18th, 52d, 73d, 85th, 86th, 91st, and 98th Regiments of Infantry; the 6th and 7th Battalions of Riflemen, and the 9th Regiment of Chasseurs a Cheval.

Three battalions of the Imperial Guard, and a battalion of Zouaves, quitted Paris on Tuesday, the 26th, by the Lyons railway. While marching along the boulevards they were loudly cheered by the people, who cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Italie!*" "*A bas les Autrichiens.*" The men were all in full campaigning order, with knapsacks, mess tins, tents, and poles—in fact everything requisite for taking the field at once. Two squadrons of heavy cavalry also left on Tuesday morning. Before leaving, the Imperial Guard paraded in the Court of the Tuileries before the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, who stood at one of the windows of the Palace. On Tuesday evening another regiment of the line left for Lyons.

Eight frigates are said to have sailed from Toulon, on Tuesday morning, with troops. Several Sardinian steamers are expected at Toulon, to take French troops.

It is said that there are already three divisions of French troops concentrated at Susa, 50 miles from Turin. There are said to have been 8,000 French troops at Genoa on Monday night. It is calculated that there will be 80,000 French troops in Italy by the end of the week.

Accounts from Marseilles, dated Sunday evening, the 24th, state that the half of two battalions of the Foreign Legion left for Toulon at five that morning. The *Impetueuse* arrived at Marseilles on Sunday from Algiers, bringing 800 men of the 71st Regiment of Infantry. They were to leave for Toulon on Monday morning. Several detachments of troops quitted Marseilles on Sunday for Toulon. Seven steamers belonging to the Messageries Impériales took in coal on Sunday, and were preparing to sail on Monday with cannon and military stores. Several other regiments are expected at Marseilles. A despatch had been received at Marseilles from the Minister of War, authorizing the Austrian subjects serving in the Foreign Legion to return to Algeria. Some of the men accepted the permission, and others would not quit the regiment.

A letter from Tours, dated the 25th, mentions that the two regiments quartered in that city, namely, the Fifth of the Line and the Hussars, have received orders to proceed to the seat of war.

It is stated positively that Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS received his orders on Thursday the 21st, to proceed to Toulon, full two days before the summons of Austria to Piedmont was known in Paris.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

The army now collecting on the slopes of the Alps will be of the most formidable character. It will comprise, I am assured, no less than sixteen divisions of infantry.

Genoa is to be occupied by the French as a basis of operations, whence they can threaten the Austrians' left flank: and there is to be another basis at Susa, which will also be fortified, and made a general depot for the troops that arrive through the Alpine passes. Several divisions will, I also learn from excellent authority, penetrate into Piedmont by the frontier Provence, close to Nice and the Villafrança.

Fourteen out of the twenty-two battalions of Chasseurs are to form part of the army of the Alps.

The army of observation on the Rhine will be conspicuous chiefly for its imposing force of heavy cavalry; it will consist of eight divisions of cavalry and as many of infantry.

However much all rational beings must disprove of a war which has so little to justify it, no one who goes about Paris, and witnesses the departure of the troops, or listens to the conversations of the men as they are being treated by the *ouvriers*, who throng the precincts of every barrack, can entertain a doubt as to the fact that seldom has a war been so popular with the army and with the lower classes as that which is on the eve of commencing between France and Austria. From personal observation, I am able to assure you that all reports to the contrary have no foundation in fact.

With the middle classes, indeed, the case is far otherwise; but the excitement in favor of the war is so great among the army and the population of the faobourgs, that the bourgeois deem it the more prudent course to hold their tongues, and make up their minds to suffer in silence the burpens of a centest which has been entered into against their wish, and the speedy termination of which, even with the defeat of France, is what they most ardently desire. The Garde was immensely cheered by the *ouvriers* on the passage from the Ree St. Antoine to the railway station.

M. DE HUBNER has not as yet left Paris, but all the tradespeople whom the Embassy deals with have been ordered to send in their accounts. His sojourn here is not, however, expected to exceed a couple of days.

Since this (Tuesday) morning the goods traffic on the Lyons Railway is suspended. Nothing but troops leaves Paris for the South. Great discontent is felt at this in commercial circles.

The *Indenendance Belgé* contains the following paragraph: "Three French *corps d' armée* will advance simultaneously to the assistance ot Piedmont the day when the entrance of the Austrians shall be certainly known. The first will enter by Culoz and Mont-Cenis; the second by Grenoble, Briançon, and Pignerol, and the third, going by sea, will land at Genoa. The last-named point will be kept as the base of opertions, and the French forces will then be able to march immediately on Alessandria. The first two corps will march towards the interior, one on the left of Turin, in the direction of Novara, and the other directly on the Piedmontese capital."

Arrival of French Troops in Italy.

PARIS, April 27.—The *Constitutionnel* announces that the native Algerian Riflemen arrived at Genoa yesterday (Tuesday) morning. They were received with enthusiasm. The *Constitutionnel* also gives the report that the advanced guard of the French *corps d'armée* arrived at Turin yesterday evening.

We have received by telegraph the important intelligence that a division of the French army crossed the frontier into Savoy, near Culoz, at noon on Tuesday the 26th April.

State of French Sentiment upon the War.

From the Correspondent of the Globe, April 24.

If the bulk of the French nation had been adverse or even indifferent to a war against the Austrians for the rescue of Italy, (a point I have touched on,) any doubt on the nature of public feeling is now impossible in face of the enthusiasm that pervades Paris and all France. Since Friday night I have been in the faubourgs and in the workmen's quarter; most of the factories stop work at this season, and the people were in groups (which no policemen now disperse) discussing the war and venting their indignation against *l'Autrichien*. All along from the Bastille through Rue St. Antoine, the sounds of war song from various wine-shops, betokened how the wind blows, and the departing regiments, knapsacked and joyous, were followed by crowds, cheering even during the night and early dawn, to the Lyons Railway. The proprietors of the Circus will reap a harvest, having announced a grand spectacle of the "Battle of Marengo." RENE, Duke de Rovigo, who had been a lounger about town, has claimed his old rank of Captain, and gone with his regiment. Gen. LAMORICIERE is positively on his way to take service in Piedmont. At Rhodes, the Bishop presented himself in the barrack square and harangued the 23d regiment of the line departing for Lyons. There is not a peasant family all over France that does not dream of some kinsman rising from the ranks to be *marchal*, as in the old times, and *Vive l'Italie* alternates now with *Vive l'Empereure*, both cordially vociferated. The announced participation of NAPOLEON III. personally in the perils of the campaign was all that was wanted to identify him in the mind of the masses with the memories of the great uncle. The Virgilian cycle of ever recurring history is verified afresh:

Erunt etiam et altera bella
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.

The Russians in Asia—The English Supremacy in the East Endangered—A French Caress for the Muscovite Bear.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

While the attention of the Western Governments is generally absorbed in the whirlpool of European politics, events are noiselessly transpiring in another hemisphere, which shall one day change the face of the world, and displace all the actually existing interests. When, at the close of the great wars, treaties assigned to each State its share of influence and authority in the world; when each Power, in view of the future, saw opened before it by thos, treaties the path that ran parallel with its interests the Governments of that epoch bestowed upon a situation which since then has been materially altered.

Modern innovations, steam navigation, railroads, electricity, have modified the relations populations then sustained each toward the other; they have brought together those who never seemed destined for intimate correspondence; they have reduced to nothing various precautions, such as those taken to command certain routes difficult and tedious for sailing vessels, but which the steamship of to-day either avoids, or traverses with ease and extreme rapidity. The railroads have given life to countries which were thought to be forever condemned to seclusion; and, as a consequence, people have assumed positions at points, of which the occupation, formerly regarded as impracticable, had not entered into the combinations of policy.

Look, for example, at the powerful Republic of the United States founding in a few years prosperous establishments upon those shores of the Pacific which forty-four years ago were apparently an uninhabitable desert. See again face to face with the adventurous cities of California, a young and powerful people creating along the banks of the Amoor River an already important colony, and considerable military establishments. When we cast a backward glance, recalling certain sympathies which the United States manifested for Russia during the Eastern War, we may ask, *What will happen if, in a quarter of a century, sooner or later, the hardy fillibusters of California ally themselves with the patient navy of Russia in the ports of the Amoor, to sweep the Chinese seas?* Were such eventualities foreseen when the European balance was adjusted?

But let us leave these purely political considerations, and confine ourselves to verifying the progress which Russia is incessantly making upon the northern frontier of China, and along the Asiatic shores of that ocean over which it is evidently destined to rule by the mere fact of its presence, especially as Europe is so distant. Let us indicate rapidly some of the commercial results which that Power is preparing, with a perseverance worthy of the highest praise.

A short time since there was a considerable talk of a plan seriously contemplated of a telegraphic line to traverse the whole of Siberia, and end precisely at those Pacific shores where the Russian marine is already so active. The postal service is very well developed in all that portion of Asia, and it was at Petersburg, it will be remembered, that the earliest news of the treaty of peace with China was received. Trade is flourishing between the Chinese frontier and Russia in Europe. The inhabitants of the Celestial Empire supply to the Russian Empire a notable quantity of traveling merchants and agricultural laborers. To judge of the influence which Russia already exercises over the Court of Pekin, it is sufficient to recollect that that Empire is the only Power which, in the late Chinese war, obtained territorial aggrandizement, and that without having to draw a sword, so decidedly did its coterminal position assure the preponderance to its real power. Hereafter Russia will be the only power that will exercise a material influence in the Chinese Empire; the only one that is sincerely respected and confided in there; the only one which can trade safely and uninterruptedly beyond the range of its cannons.

But, if China thus already revolves in the orbit of the Russian constellation, what shall we say of India herself, looking at the subject in a strictly commercial point of view? Russia is only separated from the Himalaya Mountains by that tract formerly and properly called Independent Tartary. It is with civilization as with the magnet—it radiates influences beyond itself. Nations come naturally to bask and enlighten themselves in its beneficent rays. How could it be otherwise than that Russia, well governed, well disciplined, rich, powerful and generous, should exercise, even involuntarily, an attraction over neighboring peoples?

There are in Independent Tartary two principal states: Khiva and Bokhara. For several years past the Khan of Khiva has been little else than a feudatory of Russia. The Khan of Bokhara has just sent to St. Petersburg a friendly embassy, which, whether small or great, is evidently nothing less than an act of submission. What is to follow from the extension of Russian influences to these countries? New roads will be laid out; they will be rendered safe, not immediately by the presence of police, but by the certainty and the salutary terror of repression. Relations will be multiplied, and when the Russian system of railroads shall have been completed, we shall see the entire commerce of Hindostan taking the road to Russia. *With this result it is certainly not France that will have reason to find fault. The anticipation we hail with approval and security.* It is nevertheless true, that it tends, as we have already intimated, to disturb singularly the interests, and to overset the calculations upon which, in other days, opinions of the maritime and commercial monopoly in the regions of the remote East were founded.

What is the fact to-day? Merchandise shipped from the West for Asiatic countries, makes the circuit of Africa, doubles the Cape of Storms, ascends the Indian Ocean, and is landed at one of the ports of Hindostan. Once there, it is infinitely divided, and passes into a multitude of hands. The petty merchants transporting it upon their own backs, or upon those of their camels, tediously, painfully, and in spite of a thousand obstacles, and at great risk of pillage and loss, arrive after entire months in Central Asia. When the scheme of Russian railroads shall be completed; when an ever active industry shall have covered with steamers the wide and beautiful rivers which flow through Russia; when locomotives shall in a few days pass over the distance separating the Black Sea from the Sea of Aral, commerce will find economy, safety and rapidity in favor of resuming that ancient land-route which in other times made the fortunes of Genoa and Venice. *As the commerce of Asia has always assured the preponderance to the people who possess it, Russia will thus inherit a sceptre which now belongs to another.*

There is nothing far-fetched or hypothetical in these considerations. The eminently civilizing tendencies of the reign of ALEXANDER II. bring daily nearer the realization of this programme. And humanity will be the gainer. Russian civilization, imperfect as it is—Russian industry, even with its caution, its shackles, and its defects—the Government of the Czars, with all its arbitrary characteristics, are immense benefits to the oppressed, miserable, brutalized peoples of Asia. They carry thither education, prosperity and order. And at the same time such propagandism of civilization assures to Russia new elements of power. The rivals of Russia, if any exist, are bound to applaud its efforts. The only competition which is admissible in such labors, consists in showing more ardor and activity in promoting the work of progress—that work unmistakeably useful to the human race—the narrow interests of nationality being left out of the question.

Let each, therefore, make haste. The monopoly of navigation and of commerce, sapped and ruined, not by this or that sovereign, but by the spontaneous forces of civilization, is crumbling at all points. The guarantees upon which it was thought to base it forever have proved illusory. They give way in peace as well as in war. The world has been transformed within the last fifty years—and the statesmen of another age who fail to see this change, may as well, as so many Epimenides, sleep on forever.

Irish Riot and Loss of Life at Lake Superior.

A letter from Ontonagon, dated April 26, to the Detroit *Free Press*, says:

"On Sunday night there was a fight at the Minnesota mine between the Cornishmen and Irishmen. An Irishman killed a Cornishman with an axe, cutting him across the small of the back, severing his kidneys in two. The Cornishmen then rallied, and the Irish went into a tavern. To get them out the Cornishmen fired the building, and burned it to the ground. They staid in as long as they could, and, as they jumped out through windows and doors, the Cornishmen met them with pistols and clubs, maiming some eighteen or twenty of them, eight or ten of whom, it is thought, will not recover. One man was burned to death in the house, and several others were badly burned. The Irish left for Portage Lake, and were pursued by several hundred Cornishmen. When they arrived at the Ridge mine, they found the news had preceded them, and the Irish there had fled to Portage Lake, and had about fifteen minutes the start. The end is not yet.

Another letter, dated at the Nebraska mine, April 26, states that, immediately after the killing, several shots were fired into the crowd from the grocery of JAMES RYAN—(the name of the murderer was DANIEL RYAN)—whereupon the attack upon the house was made; that several Irishmen were more or less scorched and some beaten pretty badly—(no mention is made of any one being burned to death or fatally injured;) that the Cornishmen turned out in large numbers, with the determination of driving the Irishmen out of the country, but the officers of the Minnesota succeeded in quieting them, and there would probably be no more trouble unless something should happen to cause a fresh outbreak; and that Mr. TOWNSEND, the agent of the Minnesota, has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of RYAN.

Before the building was entirely destroyed by fire, the officers of the adjacent mines were upon the ground, and succeeded in preventing further violence. The wounded were taken to the proper houses, and attended by Dr. FLANNER. The villages were quiet during the night. A Jury of inquest was summoned by Justice SANDERSON, but adjourned until Monday morning, when, after inspecting the body and the examination of witnesses, they returned a verdict that "JOHNSON TERRILL came to his death by a blow from an axe in the hands of one DANIEL RYAN, in Rockland, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 24th day of April, in the year 1859."

Warrants were issued on Monday morning for the arrest of the murderer, and the officers have a large number of assistants in the search.

A NEGRO RUN ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER ON SUSPICION OF BEING A SLAVE.—On Sunday morning a negro, named EDMUND DAY, was found on board the steamboat *Glendale*, lying at the wharf, and the mate of the vessel, assisted by two other persons, seized upon him under the pretence that he was a runaway slave. They first tied his hands behind him, then put a rope in his mouth to prevent his making an outcry, and throwing him into a skiff, conveyed him across the river, and placed him in the jail in Covington. The negro asserts that he was thrust into the bottom of the boat, and that one of the men placed his knee upon his person, and choked him severely. At any rate, he is now scarcely able to speak above a whisper. He remained in Covington jail until yesterday afternoon, when Officer COLBY brought him across the river to answer a charge pending against him in the Police Court, and upon which he had given bail for his appearance to-morrow. DAY is undoubtedly a free negro, having been born in Salem, Ohio. His father resides in Ravenna. If his statement of the circumstances be reliable—and we see no reason to doubt their accuracy—the men who participated in his capture deserve punishment. His friends were seeking counsel last evening, with a view to commencing a suit for kidnapping.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 10th.*

The Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette* gives an account of a case of suicide by a little girl eight years old, daughter of Warren Leonard, at Deerfield, April 30: "About four o'clock in the afternoon her mother had occasion to correct her for some little misdemeanor, when she became very much excited and shut herself in a room, where she remained about an hour, and afterwards drowned herself."

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from April 8 to April 28, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
C. Althop,
C. C. Leary,
J. H. Holdane and wife,
W. G. Tomphins,
V. B. Lockraw,
F. R. Fowler and lady,
P. DeCoppett and family,
Miss A. Burtsell,
D. McDougall,
John S. Quick and lady,
H. Winkley,
J. Harrison,
A. G. Bradford, Jr.,
H. Migeon and family,
F. B. Gibney,
W. E. Schenck and wife,
M. K. Jesup and wife,
Mrs. E. J. McKie,
Miss S. Masher,
J. J. Griffin,
A. M. Hays,
L. Delmonico and family,
F. O. De la Grange & fam.
A. G. Renault.
E. S. West and wife,
J. H. Woods.
V. M. Moore,
Jno. Wills.
R. S. Lyons,
O. Mildeberger & family,
F. P. Freeman,
L. Andrews and family,
C. A. Andrews,
E. Jarrassy.
Geo. S. Partridge, Jr.,
L. N. Shears and family,
Mrs. F. S. Thomson,
J. A. Voisin,
Dr. F. C. Stewart & family,
P. S. Hughes and lady,
G. F. Hazard,
Jno. B. Hazard,
Capt. D. Lines.
Thos. B. McCall,
Mrs. J. H. McCall & family,
S. Pabst,
F. L. Clark,
B. F. Van Nostram,
J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
G. A. Ward,
Mrs. W. B. Burnet,
Miss Ward,
Jno. Bloodgood,
Misses Bloodgood,
Chas. O. Thompson,
C. M. Thompson,
John Fenna,
Jas. C. Goll

NEW-YORK.
Dr. Millano,
Wm. Turnbull,
A. Gardner,
Wm. Taylor,
J. C. Dubois,
John McKewan,
E F. Lebura,
E. J. Brown,
Dr. M. Armstrong,
G. B. English,
E. Satterlee,
H. Y. Satterlee
Thos. Crofts,
Chas. H. Guilliame,
J. M Davis, Jr.,
H. Fuller,
Miss C. Cushman,
Miss Stebbins,
F. W. Leggett,
W. H. Sargent,
Mrs. Angell,
Miss Angell,
J. J. Murray,
Milly Wallack,
D. G. Elliott,
Jas. E. Raymond.
PENNSYLVANIA.
H. Lazarus and lady,
O. Knife,
Dr. H. Hartshorne & wife,
F. Leanig.
B. T. Fredick,
A. K. Wormrath,
A Ritter, Jr..
Geo F. Wormrath,
R. R. Bursterig.
MASSACHUSETTS.
J. H. Bacon, Jr.,
J. B. Kellogg,
Henry Jermeg.
LOUISIANA.
R. H. Allen.
NEW-JERSEY.
F. H. Smith.
MARYLAND.
C. C. Fulton,
A. K. Fulton.
OHIO.
D. Millard.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
D. P. Bryce.
ALABAMA.
T. S. Pratt.
KENTUCKY.
Simon Strauss.
CALIFORNIA.
R. K. Reid.
S. C. Barney, U. S. Navy.

The additional testimonial of a gold watch, to be presented to Paul Morphy by his friends in this City, is thus described: "The dial, instead of the usual numerals, has the various pieces of the chess-board in different colors, viz., the King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook, and Pawns. These pieces, in two colors, answer to the numbers from I. to XII. Within the ring formed by these figures is engraved, 'Made for Paul Morphy, by the American Watch Company.' On the inside of the upper case is a coat of arms of the United States; on the outside, the monogram, P. M. The inscription on the cap reads: 'To Paul Morphy, from the members of the Testimonial Committee of the New-York Chess Club, as their tribute to his genius and merit. New-York, May, 1859.'"

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes: "Mr. Senator Sumner is now either at Naples or Rome. He lingered in Florence nearly three weeks, devoting himself principally, in hours not given to necessary repose, to visiting the galleries, museums, libraries, and gardens, soothing himself with the gentle influences of nature and art. Mr. Sumner still leads a very quiet life, keeping mostly by himself, refusing almost all invitations; and most of those who would be glad to do him honor have had good sense enough to overcome their zeal and allow him to fully recover his health. For an end so much to be desired there is now abundant reason to hope, as his fine *physique* already begins to give signs of having recovered much of its original vigor."

The following bit of *scan mag.* appears in the Norwich, (Conn.) *Courier*:—A young man in this place, not many nights since, jumped from a third-story window to the ground to escape from quarters that were becoming anything but comfortable by the unlooked-for return of an absent husband, who was expected to have remained away for the night. The lady attended the door in person, and welcomed her lord in such an enthusiastic manner as conveyed to the lover up stairs unmistakable notice that while she detained the father of the family below it was time for him to leave—and he did leave.

The Editors of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Whig* and *True Southron* having had a difficulty, agreed to submit their troubles to Gov. FOOTE and Mr. A. H. ARTHUR, as arbitrators. These gentlemen publish a card, stating that matters have been patched up. They blame the *Whig* man for publishing an offensive article, and chide the *True Southron* for being harsh and unkind in reply; but both parties make concessions, and no blood is spilled.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says: "A letter from Milan states, that in consequence of the warlike attitude of affairs, travelers staying in Milan are exposed to the greatest annoyances, and are compelled to present themselves to the police every twenty-four hours. The hotels are empty, the theatres closed, with the exception of two, to which scarcely any one goes. The cafes and public promenades are deserted, and every face betrays the greatest anxiety.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The Trustees of Dudley Observatory have appointed Dr. Brünnow, of Ann Arbor, Associate Director with Professor Mitchel of this institution. Dr. Brünnow will immediately remove his residence to Albany, and commence observations. Professor Mitchel will take up his residence in Albany as soon as the health of Mrs. Mitchel will allow of her removal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Swaine celebrated their golden wedding at Port Richmond, Staten Island, May 9. They were married in the City of Cork, May 9, 1809, came to this country in 1832, and since 1844 have been residents of Staten Island. Their children, grandchildren and three hundred guests, participated in the festival.

General Leslie Combs had a rough-and-tumble fight on the 3d of May, with Mr. Henry T. Duncan, in the managers' room of the Northern Bank in Lexington, Ky. General Combs punished his antagonist severely. The General is 72 years old, and Mr. Duncan is over 60.

The friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien, in Cincinnati, have opened a subscription to procure a chair for that gentleman; the workmanship of which is to be emblematic. The seat is to be of green cloth, embroidered in gold, and the back surmounted by the American eagle.

The Italian residents of New-Orleans have started a subscription for a fund for the families of Sardinian soldiers. The Sardinian Consul, Signor Lanata, heads the movement, under express authorization of Count Cavour.

Mr. James G. Blaine, editor of the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, has commenced a criminal suit for libel against Mr. Adams, editor of the Portland *Argus*. Senator Fessenden is Mr. Blaine's counsel.

McHenry, *alias* Townsend, whose case created a great excitement in Canada, not long since, lectured at Brockport, C. W., last week, upon his imprisonment and trial, *a la* Branch.

The Irishmen of Boston are preparing a public reception for Smith O'Brien, who will reach that city from Quebec in a few days. He is to have a banquet, an address, and a serenade.

The artist Wight, in Boston, is busy with portraits of several distinguished gentlemen. His studio contains a fine portrait of Humboldt, painted from life a few years since at Berlin.

Mr. George Sumner has been selected by the City authorities of Boston to deliver the oration at the Municipal Celebration of American Independence.

The late Chas. F. Hovey, of Boston, bequeathed $30,000 to the American Anti-Slavery Society; the income to be devoted to the publication of tracts, payment of lectures, &c.

J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, is lecturing in Detroit, accompanying his remarks by references to thirty-eight paintings, depicting scenes in the life of a gambler.

Mrs. Bloomer has recently taken up her residence at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Whether she still appears in the costume which bears her name is not stated.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is to be the orator before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth College, on Wednesday, July 27.

Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, of this City, has established a Female Orphan Asylum at Red Hook, which has now sixteen inmates.

The late Edmund E. Dana bequeathed $5,000 to the Boston Athenæum, and $15,000 for a public library in Cambridge.

Colonel Jefferson Davis has been recalled from Mississippi to Washington by the alarming illness of his wife.

Secretary Floyd has left Washington for a brief visit to his home in Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The officers of the Lake steamer *Michigan* having received orders from the Navy Department to confine their operations for the season to Lake Erie, Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry Ledyard, at Washington, wishing him to present the case to the Department, stating that it would be of great benefit to the lake marine if the steamer could be allowed to extend her operations. Mr. Ledyard replied that he had seen the Secretary of the Navy, who stated that the orders to confine the cruise of the steamer to the lower lakes were issued under a misapprehension, and that she would be allowed to cruise on all the lakes except Superior.

The Boston *Journal* says the $50,000 required to be raised by private subscription for Tufts College, in order to secure to it the Commonwealth's donation of a like amount from the proceeds of the Back Bay lands, is in a fair way of being raised. Silvanus Packard, Esq., of the Second Universalist Society in Boston, has given another sum of twenty thousand dollars in addition to what he had given before. Thomas A. Goddard has given two thousand, in addition to his other subscriptions, and Nathaniel Adams has given one thousand dollars in addition to all he had previously given.

The office in Old Cambridge, Mass., in which Chief-Justice Dana, Rufus King, Royall Tyler, Christopher Gore, Harrison Gray Otis and Chief-Justice Parsons studied law with Judge Trowbridge, has been removed to Cambridgeport, and is now occupied by Irish families.

Dr. C. G. Keenan, Superintendent of the Texas State Asylum for the Insane, has returned home from an extended tour through the Union, undertaken for the purpose of collecting information about the management of insane asylums.

NEW BOOKS.

The World Before the Flood.

POPULAR GEOLOGY: A Series of Lectures by HUGH MILLER. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN, 1859.

Thank Heaven for HUGH MILLER! for the noble specimen of mankind that he was: for another solution in his career of the problem—a profound scholar with a big poetic heart growing up in a field of physical labor beside which Paul's seems like needlework and even BURRITT's gentle. Thank Heaven for HUGH MILLER, the nobleman of the quarry; the poet not strutting in the Sunday garb of rhyme, but sweating in working dress, the sleeves of his great imagination always rolled up showing the brawn of his muscle; the Christian without a dust of hypocrisy on him; the geologist taking rank with the first in Scotland, which is the same as saying the first in the world; the historian weaving back the tissue of the world's story, from that point where common historians tying their warp on insubstantial fables, stop work, ages into the Eternity past, clearly discerning in the lines on the rocks certain threads that converge in the far perspective to the whirling spindle at earth's centre. For all geologists great thanks,—pilots scorning the plain sailing of seas much vexed by keels, they lash their light in the rigging and steer back among the rocks where all is murky, gloomy, doubtful. But HUGH MILLER surpasses them all in the photographs of the strange lands and seas he brings back from his cruises. None other with such magic genius reanimates the extinct organisms that come under his eye, making the field glow again in its volcanic light, the fossil trees bristle again with fronds and cones, the monsters of the slime to crawl again, and the microscopic legions to swarm once more as of old.

Perhaps some one may remember the steep hill, sterile with gray lichens and yellow mosses, crowned at the top with stunted pines, over which the sun first rose, abreast the homestead where he was born, and which for a time (it seemed years then, so slowly amble the days of infancy,) was the undiscovered bourne beyond which there was nothing. It was the farther edge of the world, while westward the flat sea terminated the horizon and the world together. He may remember some hot Summer day toiling to the top of that moss-covered hill, and seeing beyond a range of hills; afterwards on exploring their summits he saw far beyond the ocean, limiting all. Then returning, if he was shown a map, and it was explained how all those hills, all that vast world of infantile fancy was but a dot upon it, and that the true world all lay outside, he will feel anew concerning time his old experience concerning space, on reading HUGH MILLER. For, educated as most of us have been, there was a time when we thought that all of past time was set down in human history. But just before the utmost limits of historical time have been reached the geologist begins his story of the latter-day alluvial growths. It takes centuries to arrive at the Drift Period, and many more of them before he finds the "new fossils." One by one the familiar types of life are all missing, till on reaching the chalk formation only a single species of extant animals or plants remains, and yet half the whole body of the rock is composed of the relicts of animals or plants. He is scarcely back to the noon of organic existence, beyond which are the prolific old red sandstones, the Silurian formations, and the unstratified primary rocks,—to complete the slow growth of any one of which systems, required a length of time beside which all the historic period is as one swing of the pendulum compared to a century.

When, in 1858, HUGH MILLER came to an untimely and most melancholy end, his surviving friends (of whom among the ablest and best-fitted to be his literary executor was his widow,) published the completed works he had left. When *The Cruise of the Betsy* was issued, we had reason to believe that it was the last of his marvelous series. It added to the general regret to know, that he had had it in mind to prepare a labored treatise on the geology of Scotland, which, as the monument of his life, his fame might safely repose under. But the materials for that great work, we understood, were undigested and in such scattered form, that no less genius than their author's could compact and give them creditable shape. Some years ago, Mr. MILLER delivered a course of lectures, in Edinburgh, on his favorite theme, which, at the time, he was importuned to publish, but he resolutely declined, (except as to the disposition of two of them, which were incorporated in his *Testimony of the Rocks*,) on the ground that they were the essence and gist of his coming great work. But, being arrested by death, the great work—which, if it had been completed, would very likely have shared the fate of other great works, standing high on the list of classics in science, to be much quoted and little read—was never written. Six of these lectures his widow has revised, with the aid of the first geologists of Scotland, and timidly put forth, doubting whether his great fame would be diminished or increased thereby. But her timidity was unnecessary. The lectures form a delightful manual of geology, by the side of which all others seem mere catalogues of fossils and of rocks by name. They are written in his always elegant style, pure, clear, simple and eloquent, and with that power of description which BUCKLAND was tempted to say he would give his left hand to possess. But most remarkable of all is the feeling of reliability one has in reading them—the sensation that he treads on firm ground—that there is no danger that the production of a few most carefully observed facts would knock out the underpinning and fetch his whole structure tumbling down. Perhaps Mr. MILLER had the rare sense to leave out of sight the weaker arguments, and so avoid advertising the weakness of his position—at any rate there is a wonderful air of truth about these lectures that is very bracing to the spirits; the reader uses his faith not as a crutch, but simply as a walking stick to explore doubtful places with. When they tell us that a shrewd paleontologist will reconstruct a tortoise out of a fossil tooth, we cannot help feeling that if we had pared away one edge of the tooth before it went out of our hands, the great naturalist's genius might have turned out a flying dragon instead. There is no room for such cavils reading HUGH MILLER; in spite of the skepticism with which we approach him, Geology, under his hands, seems to take indubitable rank among the exact sciences.

Geologists do indeed take very extraordinary liberties with the great forces of nature to make their theories comport with the phenomena that confront them. They do not scruple to lift up continents and submerge them again, to subject the mountain-tops of what now are temperate latitudes to the rasping of icebergs, and their valleys to the denuding agencies of glaciers. But reason is more ready to accept the probability that such phenomena which are yet observable on a comparatively small scale, were formerly occurring in a gigantic way, than to confess the miracle which skepticism offers as the only alternative. For certainly it were a staggering miracle that the earth should suddenly roll out of nothing into existence, blooming as to-day with all Spring flowers, but its verdant garniture thinly hiding the apparent debris and relics of thousands of preceding ages. While it is no more a miracle that continents should sink and emerge again than that a violet should grow where its seed was dropped last year. But then if one is going to be skeptical he should be thorough about it. Even if not consistent enough to believe that the world was born only the day before he was, he persists in the luxury of believing that all histories written on paper are veritable, he must reject most that antiquarians have contributed to the history of the race, for the evidences that men did live in periods denominated from the material of their rude implements of war or peace, the Bronze and Stone ages, are very dimly traced in their scattered tools and weapons, compared with the stony volumes that testify to the myriad tribes of animals that preceded the arrival of man.

It gives a smack of homeliness to the geologic procession of events to learn that some of its great operations have been going on since man, our brother, though half naked, and eating his venison raw, has been here. The sand-dunes, accumulations of sand heaped over the soil by winds, and in some cases consolidated into a kind of open sandstone, contain human fossils enough to show that many of them are of late formation. An old British church and oratory was disinterred from one on the Cornish coast, after being hidden for nearly a thousand years. An act of Parliament, of the times of WILLIAM III., records the fact that under a wilderness of sand in the north of Scotland, there is an ancient fossil barony, with its ploughed fields and fences, and the remains of a manor-house, all irrecoverably submerged.

But still more ancient, and yet within the historic period, are many of the Scotch morasses, deep swamps of peat, drowned forests, covered now with mosses. The mark of the Roman axe has been detected in many instances on the lower tier of stumps over which the peat has accumulated, and the axe itself, with Roman coins and arms, has often been found there. Several of these morasses were evidently formed since the Christian Era. The legionaries of AGRICOLA cut down, in their march, wide avenues in the forest. They leave the felled wood to rot on the surface, small streams are choked up, pools form, the cold, shaded soil produces a new order of plants, and the overturned forest becomes a morass. At other times the upturned roots and broken trunks show that hurricanes have begun the work which elsewhere the Roman soldiers started. But sand-dunes and morasses are merely local affairs, which are being produced every day. There is much evidence that Scotland has suffered one great geologic change since the advent of the human race. During several paroxysms of upheaval, the level of the land has been changed with reference to the level of the ocean from 20 to 40 feet. Below the old coast lines there is a fringe of alluvial "bottoms," (they would call them in New-England,) which within a few thousand years were the beaches, covered with tangle and wrack to the present coast-line, that were only laid bare when the tide fell well off. The bones of whales have been found in the clay forty feet above the present sea-level, and among them primitive weapons. Where the City of Glasgow now stands three rude canoes have been dug up from where they reposed upon pure sea-sand, yet were entombed one of them on a level, 26 feet above that of the sea; and in one of them was found a hatchet of green stone, seeming to show in all its connections that while a rude race occupied the shore, the Frith of Clyde covered the site of the lower districts of Glasgow,—to which arguments from the curious etymologies of the coast also tend, but without much force, if considered alone.

Reading backward the history of Scotland, the next chapter is that of which the all-pervading boulder-clays treat—the Era of the Drift. Just as a cutler whetting his chisel on a flat Turkey stone drives the gray, milky dressing to the further end of the stone, where they accumulate thick in the direction of the stroke, so the icebergs, with the rocks frozen in at their base like graver's chisels, went grinding over the rocks driving the clay that they made with them, dropping it into deep, still, hollows, and drifting it in eddies into the lee of rocks that they could not break—indicating very distinctly at this remove of time the rocks from which the clay was ground by the corresponding color. No human bones occur in these clays or in any formations anterior to them, except as they may have been deposited at a grave's depth by their human fellows. Indeed it would have been rather a gelid time for poor, shrinking humanity in Scotland during the Drift ages. At their beginning the land stood much as it stands now, the sea washing, or stiffened, up to the old coast-lines. It was the climate of Lapland. There were forests of fir in the plains, interspersed with spruce-pine—red-haired, shaggy elephants browsing among them. Stinted willows and dwarfed birches crowned the lesser heights, while the mountains were capped and cloaked in ice and snow. The rhinoceros wallowed in the swamp, the moose basked on the island left bare by the tide, reindeer cropped the mosses and lichens, and wolves abounded, of whose descendants the last was killed in 1680 by EWAN CAMERON of Lochiel. Between the mountains the huge gullies that front the sea were packed to the height of 150 or 200 feet from the bottom with ice and snow, which, slowly moving downward, polishing the granite precipices, smoothly rounding the porphyry, wrenching the loose rocks out, at last were launched into the sea. Meanwhile Scotland was sinking—foundering like a great hulk at sea. Glaciers from still more Northern coasts were launching their icebergs, which were borne southward by the Arctic current till they fell into the Gulf Stream, and drifting eastward, scratched deep grooves in the fixed rocks below, ground the softer strata into mud which settled into the deeper water, or brushing fragments from others, scattered them as boulders in their course. Slowly the land kept sinking, till at last only three groups of snow-peaked islands—a wintry archipelago, marked its whole submerged area—the Cheviot on the South, the Grampian midway, and the Ben Weavis to the North. For centuries the solemn procession of icebergs keeps on, beating ineffectually against the towering islands, brushing their sides, ploughing the submerged peaks, wearing away the fronts of the crags and piling the gravel and boulders in their lee. Centuries more, and Scotland is rising again. As it emerges, the climate moderates, and Summer brings some genial warmth. Peeping out from the hill-sides semi-arctic plants appear, while in the sheltered valleys the Flora of a warmer land is grown. Decaying vegetation mixes with the boulder-clay and forms a soil fit for the production of the cereals, and man appears. The proofs which make all this probable as a chapter in the history of Scotland occupy the first and second of these lectures. In the third, the lecturer strides back to the beginning of a still remoter era—the time of the formation of the *Tertiary Rocks*. Scotland then was a country of extensive forests, peopled with animals and plants that are strange there now, but possessing in good part the characteristics of the Atlantic coast of our country when the Puritans found it. Among the stately trees of the period was a species of pine now extinct, which when touched with decay bled amber. This beautiful gum, imperishable in air or water, has preserved from the tertiary period 800 different species of insects (and the whole catalogue of known British insects only numbers some 11,000 species) and the leaves or wood of 48 different species of shrubs and trees—all that perished by it being delicately embalmed to this day. But the country still had its earthquake agues and its active volcanoes, as the abundant trap-tuff and the overlying basalt in the tertiary district show.

Between this era and the next, there is a leaf torn out—a break in the progression of organisms. With the exception of a single microscopic family, not a species has crossed to this from the far side—the *Chalk* era. During its continuance, Scotland was utterly sunk, unless, as is probable, the Grampians, green and waving with nameless trees, overtopped the ocean, that brooded over all the rest. Myriads of mollusks, in galleys of pearl, careered on the surface, long-extinct fishes sported in its middle depths, while on its white floor the sedentary shell-fish burrowed. But amazing swarms of animalculæ crowded the sea, which perishing, their skeletons sank to the bottom in thick deposits of white, impalpable mud, so that the deep-setting currents showed their boundaries on the surface by their milky hue. When the great drift followed, most of this impalpable chalk was swept eastward into the stiller oceans, and Scotland, emerged, is not rich in chalk.

Back another long stride, and the land is seen again with its present general upland outlines, its last born line of mountains just heaved up by the subterranean explosions. An immense river—the Weald River, traverses it across the north, in whose waters are reptiles in fiendish shapes, some half crocodile and half fish, and some looking like tortoises strung on boa constrictors.

Still earlier, deep into the coast of what now is Sutherland, an estuary set back; its brackish waters were the home of lobsters (after a fashion,) corals, star-fish, monsters half flying and half floating, and most abundant of all, the belemnites, or cuttle fish, which in the fossil state are the "stone thunderbolts." The sombre expanse of marshes on one side are the tramping grounds of huge winged reptiles, crocodiles and tortoises, and the resting-place of dragons with furious Greek names. On the other side are overhanging cliffs of Old Red Sandstone, looking just as old then as now, in which if there had been one Oolitic geologist, armed with cold chisel and hammer, he might have chipped out the same fossils in precisely the same state of preservation as the geologist of the Christian year 1859 reveals. When ages have hardened the deposits of this Wealden river and this Oolitic estuary, they will be the richest of all rocks in fossils of curious fish, flesh and fowl. The rings of the fossil pines that tumbled, while they were yet trees, from the Old Red Sand stone cliff into the estuary, may still be counted, showing in their narrower or wider circles the variability of the Summers and Winters of that age, and the alternating groups of chill and genial Summers.

Still earlier or further back in time, Scotland was a shallowly submerged shoal of soft mud, into which innumerable mollusks sank age after age and were buried. The shoal, lifted to the light again, stiffened, dried and hardened into stone, is *Lias*, which splits into thin laminæ, revealing on every jet-black plate finely-drawn engravings in all shades from opaque to silvery white, in amber and yellowish brown too, the shells of animals that were defunct ages be fore the Oolitic period. Stil the laminæ are often so fat with animal-derived bitumen that they flame in the fire, and the limestone bands that separate the shales when struck by the hammer yield the heavy fetid odor of corruption.

By this time existing Scotland seems old; but, trudging back a few more centuries, we reach something new, the new Red Sandstone or triassic deposits. The rock that represents both the Triassic and the Permian (the next older system) presents one appearance to the mineralogist, but a strange line of demarcation separates them. They lie conformably to each other, as if deposited in immediate succession. There is no trace of physical convulsion, of tornado, of earthquake, or of eruption of fire. But the organic remains are entirely different. Until recently it was held that not a single organism, animal or vegetable, crossed that undisturbed horizontal line, and was common to the creation that ended and the creation that begun there. In the Triassic rocks of Scotland no fossil organisms have been found, but they are curiously imprinted with foot-marks of gigantic reptiles and birds, with impressions of insects and even of rain-drops.

The next age back was the *Carboniferous*, resulting in the production of the immense coal-beds. It is made up of fossil forests, though often rich too in fossil fish. It seems as if the earth's crust were too weak to bear the weight of continents, which, when overburdened by vegetable growths and tramping animals sank, only afterwards to be thrust up again. Subsidence and upheavals were then among the processes of nature to be calculated on. Nature labored with huge immaturities of all kinds. The prevailing forms of both Flora and Fauna belong to a past fashion. There were no mammals yet created, and even of reptiles but a few. Fish abounded, and of great size. The trees bore no fruit, but everywhere cones; they had elaborately-carved trunks and well-balanced fronds, and were of immense size. To a human being they would have looked as the ferns and club-mosses of the Brobdignags to a wandering Lilliputian. As we ascend to the middle and earlier portions of this period the traces of land become scarcer.

Centuries further back, before the first coal was deposited, was the *Old Red Sandstone Era*. The upper rocks of this deposit abound in the dwarfs of fishes that are gigantic in the coal—and mostly in creatures whose skeletons are external, like the armadilla and the tortoise. The middle ones are full of fossil weeds, as if from a wide, extended sea. The lower are most abundant in fish, which lie packed in the stone like herring in a barrel. Curiously, every one of them, in his stiffly-curved, contorted form, gives evidence of having met a sudden death. Among the odd forms are those of fish with a reptilian look, and one strange fellow whose jaws worked with a horizontal action. While all this was being wrought, there are evidences of an immensely-extended period of time. During its process, Scotland was a continent of mud, at first shallowly covered with water, then lying exposed to the air, drying, warping, cracking, and then again submerged by a dark-hued, muddy ocean.

The next stride back is to the *Silurian Era*, in which were the first beginnings of life, animal or vegetable, on our planet. Its depositions vary from five to ten miles in thickness. Most of it in Scotland seems to have been formed at the bottom of a deep sea, below the zero line of vital organisms. It has a poverty-stricken Flora, mostly of seaweeds; but there are Silurian depositions, of which every particle of their calcareous matter must once have been associated with animal life. To this age belongs the trilobite—the giant father of that race of which the only extant ally is a little insect which floats or swims indifferently, either side up, on our stagnant pools now-a-days. The remains of no plant or animal have been detected in Scotland underlying the rock in which the oldest graptolite appears. We take off our hat to the graptolite; he was of a very low family—a zoophyte at that—but the Adam of all earthy races; the first of all created things that lived on this terrestial ball.

Now we have arrived not at "the beginning," but at the epoch when the primary rocks were being created, but the gneiss was gneiss then and the slate was slate then. It was long before He who made the earth pronounced it "Good." The inner fires were shooting up through yawning chasms, their flames laden with molten granite. The islands of melted gneiss quivered with frequent convulsions, and were scarcely less billowy than the boiling ocean over which clouds of steam and fog shut out all rays of the moon, if there was a moon, or sun, if there was a sun. We shall hardly be expected to travel much further back, but when future students have translated all the hieroglyphics written within and without upon the imperishable volume that encrusts and keeps down the fires upon that portion of the globe, the history of Scotland will be pretty well written. And in all its leading features the story of this rugged land is the story of the whole earth.

To resume. HUGH MILLER's doctrine, loosely but briefly stated, is that:

The Primary rocks were deposited under water, but constantly exposed to a seething heat.

The Silurians were formed at the bottom of a deep sea, much of it below the zero of life.

The Old Red Sandstone was a continent of mud slowly emerging from an ocean of mud.

The Coal was the product of a land of forests of cone-bearing trees, repeatedly sunk and reëlevated.

The New Red Sandstone, he separates into the Permian (the oldest, and bearing some fossils) and the Triassic—which bear innumerable footprints of birds and reptiles, impressed while in the state of yielding, plastic sand. But within the outer limits of these two systems, one creation of organic life ended and another began.

The Lias was a shallow-sea burial-place, which being lifted was the basis of the Oolite.

The Oolite was an estuary in a land of marshes hovered over, trampled and inhabited by dragons

The Wealden was a river-bed, in which are deposited the relics of half sea half land-monsters.

The Chalk was an ocean-bottom, milky white with the skeletons of animalculæ.

The Tertiary was a land formation of a general New-England look, with some unquenched volcanoes still smoking and shaken with frequent earthquakes.

The Drift was a period of glaciers and icebergs, which ground the softer rocks to clay and sand, and formed the basis of the alluvial soils, out of which man and the existing plants and animals procure their food.

We have left ourselves no room to reproduce the speculations, most interesting to artists, concerning the geological structure of the land as the anatomy of landscapes,—nor to do more than allude to the descriptive sketches from the author's portfolio which constitute the appendix.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG. By CHARLES READE. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

The hero of CHARLES READE's first novel was a viscount—for all young British novelists appear to think themselves under an obligation to draw on the peerage for their heroes; but since then he has had the good sense to go a stage lower in the social scale for his representative men, and, in his new novel of *Love Me Little, Love Me Long*, he has selected an entirely new style of personage for his hero—the mate of a merchant ship—with a name as unromantic as that of his position in life. David Dod, is the name which the novelist has bestowed upon his hero; and his heroine is a young lady in the middle ranks of society—Lucy, an orphan, the joint ward of her two uncles, one an old bachelor country gentleman, and the other a wealthy merchant. She is an orphan, and her guardians find her society so agreeable that they quarrel for the privilege of having her, and they compromise by agreeing that she shall divide her time between them, spending three months alternately with each. Mrs. Bazalgette, the merchant's wife, finds Lucy a most agreeable companion, and very useful to her in altering her dresses; while the young lady's bachelor uncle discovers that his house is much more attractive to the country squires while his niece is with him than when he is alone. The two guardians, therefore, are naturally jealous of each other, and entertain a mutual hatred, which is still further heightened by a desire on the part of each to outwit the other in providing a husband for their niece. Aunt Bazalgette is herself a flirt and a coquette, and exercises her talent upon all the handsome young fellows that visit her; but she has selected a London banker for her niece, while the bachelor uncle is concocting a scheme for marrying the young lady to a soft-headed but well-descended squire in his neighborhood. While she is at his house she meets David Dodd, who is on a visit to his sister Eve, and as the young sailor entertains them one evening by spinning some of his long yarns about the sea, (all of them being very old yarns indeed, which have been quite worn out on this side of the Atlantic,) Lucy listens and loves, like Desdemona listening to the hairbreadth escapes of Othello. She gazes upon the broad shoulders, the bright eyes and the manly face of the young fellow, and, for the first time in her life, feels that she is in the presence of "the male of her own species." This is a feeling which usually settles the business with young ladies, and determines their destiny; but Lucy is a cautious girl, who never yields to her impulses, and therefore she holds back, apparently, while she really falls headlong in love. David Dod does not understand why he should not fall in love with so charming a person, and therefore he puts no restraint upon his passions, and at once plunges headlong into a sea of difficulties, with as little hesitation as Romeo felt when he encountered the fair Juliet in her father's palace. David Dod, the mate of an Indiaman, is not a suitable person to visit the home of Lucy's uncle, but the old gentleman having been amused by David's sister, who is a sort of moral Becky Sharp, invites her to drink tea with Lucy, and she, being proud of her brother's accomplishment in spinning yarns, brings him along with her. The young couple falling in love with each other, the story is prolonged by a narration of the little difficulties which prevent their union, an event which the reader discovers to be inevitable from their first meeting. But so slight is the plot, and so destitute of incident is the narrative, that to increase the size of the volume, the author interpolates an essay on banking and political economy in the heart of the story, which does no particular harm, as it is not at all likely that anybody will read it. Lucy and David are married at the close, and we gather from the conversation of two persons which is appended, that Mr. Dod had become the captain of an East Indiaman, and was so popular with his passengers that he was called "Gentleman Dod," a rather equivocal compliment to be paid to a sailor. There is very little invention in Mr. READE's plots, and a good many of the incidents and episodes which he introduces are taken at second-hand; yet he is one of the most original of English novel-writers, notwithstanding; and his method of working up his materials is entirely distinct from that of any other author of the day. There is very little description or narrative-writing in his novels; his characters describe themselves in their conversations, and we gain an insight into their natures and motives as we do with people in daily life, by listening to their remarks, and watching their conduct. In "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," there is very little of passion of the romantic element; the heroine is always as cool as a cucumber, and the hero never misbehaves himself. There is a little tragedy revealed by David's sister, which has nothing whatever to do with the story, however, who confesses to her brother that she once fell in love with a "Creamcheese" who did not reciprocate her passion, whereupon she conceived the terrible design of inviting him to tea, and administering to him a dose of laudanum. Eve Dod, though we see but little of her, and she plays but a subordinate part in the story, is, in reality, the best drawn character in it, and makes the strongest impression of them all on the mind of the reader. Aunt Bazalgette, too, is a sharply-defined, brilliantly-colored, and well-conceived womanly character; but Lucy, the heroine, is quiet, common-place, amiable, and altogether unlike any other heroine except such as may be found in the placid novels of Miss AUSTEN. The title of the story is a misnomer, for the only people in it who love at all love a good deal, and do not love long, for just as they begin to love in earnest the tale comes to a conclusion. The charm of Mr. READE's novel is not so much in the development of the story as in the raciness of the style, the sharp sarcasms which he throws in, the crisp dialogue, the dramatic incidents, the dash and boldness of his outlined characters, and the lawless disregard of conventionalities which he shows on all occasions. There is no American writer, not even the authors of cheap sensation novels, who would dare to use so many slang American phrases as Mr. READE introduces into his novels, and there are very few scholars, when writing for their own class, who venture to introduce so much Latin, Greek and French as Mr. READE does when writing for the great mass of uneducated readers.

Worcester's New Quarto Dictionary.

We have been shown the advanced sheets of this work, and from the examination we have been able to give, have no doubt it will be a most valuable work of reference—one which no one desirous of an accurate knowledge of the English language could afford to be without. Some features of this work deserve especial attention. There is a careful treatment of synonymous terms—and terms of heraldry, architecture, votary, natural history, and mechanics are profusely illustrated by means of neat wood-cuts. Both the synonyms and the illustrations are incorporated in the body of the text, so that the inconvenience of separate references is avoided. Its definitions are full but concise, and illustrated by numerous quotations from standard authors. In the definitions, the changes which have occurred in the use of words, are carefully marked, the meanings which have become obsolete or which are not elegant, being indicated always with references to the authors so using them, so that there is a complete historical view of the successive changes in our language. Nice scholarship is further shown in the etymologie, which are most complete, in both the ancient and modern tongues, and, what will be found of great service, the accents and breathings are carefully placed.

Still another want which is every day becoming more urgent, we find met most fully. We find in our readings great numbers of technical terms of art and science which have become popularized, and no longer belong exclusively to the vocabularies of special dictionaries. They belong to the general vocabulary as truly as any words of our language. There has been a judicious selection of such terms to the number of six or seven thousand. From the list of subscribers to the work in this City, embracing the names of some hundreds of our most noted literary, mercantile, and professional men, we judge that it meets with general approbation. Many of our most eminent scholars have written letters of approval. The dictionary is now nearly completed, and we shall await its appearance with interest, regarding it as a most valuable contribution to English Lexicography.

Curious Will Cases.

Some curious developments of family history have recently been made public in Massachusetts, in contested will cases. In the Supreme Court at Boston, a few days ago, the will of WILLIAM STABBS, of that city, was set aside on the ground of undue influence of the wife; the contestants being GEORGE LILLEY and wife, the son-in-law and daughter of testator. Mr. STABBS had been for many years in the employ of ENOCH TRAIN & Co., shipbuilders. He had accumulated some $4,000, and left the bulk of the property to his wife. The evidence developed, among other facts, the following incidents in the life of the parties:

The Appellees called a great number of witnesses to prove that Mrs. STABBS was a very energetic and masculine woman, who used harsh language, smoked, and swore, and required her husband to pay over to her monthly all his earnings; that he was literally a hen-pecked husband; that she was accustomed to speak of his daughters very disrespectfully, and had often said that they should have no part of his property, and after the will was signed, said that the will was made and that they should have nothing; that when she married, the eldest daughter was out at service, and the younger but six years old: that she compelled the latter to wear cast-off and insufficient clothing, and required her, at the early age of eight or ten, to wash the dishes, wash herself in the yard, scrub the floors and stairs, eat mouldy and worm-eaten bread, and go to bed through the year at 5 o'clock P. M., and had her put out to service at the age of 14 years. That the elder sister, AMY F. NORRIS was very poor, and married to a seafaring man, who contributed little to her support; that he had married her with her father's consent; and once before her third confinement, had agreed with her father to have her occupy a room in his house, for which she should pay until he, (her husband) should return from sea; that while the husband was absent, Mrs. STABBS took offense because her husband gave AMY ninepence to buy an apron and a few oranges; and because she lied down in the day time, while suffering from a headache; that Mrs. STABBS compelled her to leave the house, saying she would not allow her husband to waste his sweets and money upon her; that she would tantalize and torment her until she left; and would soon have a will made by which she should have nothing. That the daughter was thus obliged to leave, and was indebted to charity for shelter and care during her confinement, and that this occurrence took place just before the will was executed.

The will was set aside by decree of the Court.

Another case was that of the will of Mrs. HANNAH PLUMER, of Newburyport, who bequeathed the bulk of her property to CHARLES H. IRELAND, in trust for her married daughter, Mrs. ENOCH G. ADAMS. Mrs. ADAMS soon after died, bequeathing all her right and title to her husband, and he sued the executor IRELAND. Evidence was offered to prove that the testatrix was of unsound mind when the will was drawn. It was also shown, by numerous declarations of Mrs. P., that she looked upon Mr. ADAMS with dislike; that she had formed the opinion that he had married her daughter for her money; that he had deceived them as to his own prospects; that he was ungrateful for favors shown him; that he was shiftless, and unable to take care of himself, or to earn his own living; that she meant he should not have the spending of her money, and intended not only to make a legacy to the Church, but also to put her daughter's property in such a way that he could not control it or inherit it. No attempt was made to confute this testimony, further than to show that at some times she expressed herself as pleased with some of his literary performances.

The will was affirmed.

Discontinuance of the Overland Mail Service

From the Constitution.

The failure of Congress, at its late session, to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, has induced the Postmaster-General to scrutinize the service, with a view to discontinue all that may be dispensed with without material injury to the public convenience. The territorial routes between Neosha, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., which were let to contract last year, have accordingly been discontinued—the discontinuance to take effect from the 1st day of July next. For some time past, (as it appears from the reports on file in the Department,) the service upon both of these routes has been almost entirely interrupted.

There is no evidence that the mails due on the first route at Neosha, in December and January last, and at Albuquerque in December, February and March, ever reached their respective points of destination; or that those due on the second route at Kansas, in November and March, and at Stockton in January, February and March, ever arrived. On the first route, the mail due at Albuquerque in November was not received until the first of January following; and, on the second route, the December and January mails failed to arrive at Kansas until the last day of February.

These failures have resulted from various causes, but mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, who have frequently compelled the mail-carriers to return, and in one instance the carrier was taken and the mail destroyed.

The natural result of such irregularities has been the reduction of the mail matter until the amount for transportation has become comparatively insignificant. The entire mail which left Albuquerque for Neosha in October last, consisted of but two letters and a newspaper. This service may, then, certainly be dispensed with, and the remaining four territorial or overland routes, including the main route from Independence to Santa Fé, and the Isthmus route, will doubtless furnish abundant mail facilities for the entire public necessity.

The Cleveland *Leader* says there is quite a stir in Coshocton, Ohio, touching what is supposed to be a silver mine near West Lafayette. It is stated that the ore has been taken to the Philadelphia mint, and was pronounced the richest ever received there, every three pounds of ore making one pound of pure silver. The ore is found in a bed fifty yards wide and three feet thick, overlaid with a vein of lead one foot thick. There is some doubt of the truth of the representations.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provision of title 1, chapter 4, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, a resident of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, a resident of Newport, R. I.

The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON.

The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants.

The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.

The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.

The said special partner has contributed to the common stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1859, and shall terminate on May 15, 1864.

THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
No. 10 Wall st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. PICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration for the above firm. THEODORE DEHON.
MAY 14, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of HATFIELD & CO., for the manufacture of looking-glasses and picture frames, terminated by limitation, on the first day of May, 1859.

The above business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Astor-place, by W. HATFIELD, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

W. HATFIELD,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. E. C. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERVELT SHIP-YARD, Houston-st., East River, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.—The undersigned having withdrawn from the business of ship-building and repairing, has disposed of his interests therein to DANIEL D. WESTERVELT, who will continue the business at the above location. The undersigned may, for the present, be found at his office, No. 11 South William-st. STEPHEN G. BOGERT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EXCURSION.—SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT, Cliffwood, Perth Amboy, Chelsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's. Steamboat IOLAS leaves foot of Barclay-st. EVERY DAY (except Saturdays) at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock P. M.

A LIGHT, WELL-MADE ROCKAWAY carriage for one or two horses, made to order for the owner, to be seen at Kelly's livery stables, No. 18 West 13th-st. Inquire between 7 and 11 o'clock at No. 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY AT ORANGE New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the City, a good cook to do the coarse washing, and a chambermaid to wait on table and do the fine washing; none but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 148 5th av., before Wednesday next.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE PASsaic River; fine lawn, furnished house, barn, coach-house, and garden, with 25 to 75 acres of ground; one mile from Newark. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st. and Broadway.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York

FOR SALE—A LARGE STAND IN CLINTON Market. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, No. 31 Rivington-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—ss.—ORLANDO ALEXANDER, of the city and county of Milwaukee, being duly sworn doth say, that he is a stockholder in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, one of the above-named defendants, to the amount of ten thousand dollars; that the stock of this affiant is at present temporarily transferred to an agent of this affiant in the City of New-York, to whom it was transferred for the purpose of effecting through said agent or stock broker a sale thereof, but that said stock has remained unsold, and affiant is still the real owner thereof, affiant having received the certificates of said stock from his said agent; that he has applied through his said agent to the officers and agents of said Company for a retransfer of said stock to the name of affiant upon the books of said Corporation, but for some pretended reason unknown to affiant such reasonable request was refused; and this affiant further says that he knows Nehemiah P. Stanton, the President of the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; that some time in the latter part of December, or early in January last past, affiant thinks in January, he met the said Stanton, then President as aforesaid, at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, and had a conversation with him in reference to the two million mortgage said to have been executed by said railroad Company, in June last, to William Barnes, as Trustee, in which conversation this affiant expressed to said Stanton the belief that said mortgage was not executed for any real purpose of relieving said railroad Company from its pecuniary embarrassments; and that if the railroad was permitted to be sold under such mortgage, the measure would prove highly prejudicial to all the Stockholders and creditors of said railroad Company.

In the course of such conversation, said Stanton said to this affiant that the intention of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage, ordinarily and commonly known as the third mortgage, was to effect an early sale under such mortgage, and after the sale, to organize anew, and the bondholders to come in as stockholders under such new organization and thus cut off and wipe out all the old stock and the unsecured indebtedness of the company. And said Stanton said to this affiant that he was sorry affiant's interest in the Company was not in the shape of judgment or otherwise, so that he could give affiant third mortgage bonds therefor, but that he could effect it in another way.

He then proposed to borrow of affiant the sum of one thousand dollars, on a credit of ten days, for the use of said Company, and to lodge with affiant, as collateral security, ten thousand dollars of such third mortgage bonds with the understanding that said bonds were not to be redeemed at the expiration of said ten days, but that the same should become forfeited to affiant, who might, after a sale under such mortgage, convert the same into stock under said contemplated new organization. That affiant refused such offer, fearing the legality of the transaction and the validity of such bonds, and affiant further says that he had a further and another conversation with said Stanton, in Milwaukee, in the early part of February last past, in which affiant said to the said Stanton that, as this affiant believed the officers and directors of said Railroad Company had no legal right to issue said bonds and sell them for merely nominal considerations, said Stanton replied they had such right and could sell them for whatever price they saw fit, and remarked that we, (alluding to himself as President, and the other Directors) will sell you all the bonds you want for five cents on the dollar; and further affiant saith not. [Signed] O. ALEXANDER.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1859. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND, Notary Public.
Milwaukee County, Wis.

MOSES KNEELAND'S STATEMENT.

Circuit Court for Columbia County, Wisconsin.—Newcomb Cleveland *against* the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and other defendants.—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss.—I Moses Kneeland, being duly sworn on oath, say, that in March, April and May, A. D. 1858, I was a Director and member of the Board of Directors to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, defendant, and had and heard several conversations with and between members of the Board of Directors of said Company and others at that time, about the possibility of relieving the said Company from its financial embarrassments, and that Stephen H. Alden, George W. Luther, Alfred Noxon, frequently discussed the matter in my presence, and were in favor of issuing bonds and mortgage similar to those issued subsequently and called the Third Mortgage and third mortgage bonds, for the purpose of foreclosing the same, and thus wipe out the stock of said Company, and the floating debt of said Company, but no action of the Board was had upon the subject, for the reason, as I suppose, that the scheme could not then be carried through the Board.

That immediately after the last election of directors of said company, I had conversations with said Stanton, Luther, Noxon, Sheer and Gunnison, defendants in this suit, and with William E. Smith, about the same subject above referred to; that most of those persons advocated the issue of bonds and a third mortgage, similar to those which subsequently were issued, and called third mortgage bonds, for the purpose of wiping out the said stock and floating debt, and for the sole purpose of suffering the same to be foreclosed, to accomplish this purpose; and it was not, so far as I know, pretended or expected by either of them that the company could ever make a payment thereon; on the contrary, the design was not to attempt such payment, but to foreclose, for the purpose of wiping out said stock and floating debt, as aforesaid.

That I have, since May, 1858, had repeated conversations with Stanton upon the same subject; that about the 15th October, 1858, I was told by Selah Chamberlain that the Directors of said Company had proposed to him that if he would pay over to them from the earnings of said Company's said railroad, leased to said Chamberlain, one thousand dollars per month, they would not issue the said third mortgage bonds; and when said Chamberlain asked my advice about the matter, I advised him he could not do so without violating his contract with the Company, and putting himself in the power of the creditors of said Company; that said Chamberlain started off to Albany to decline this proposal; that soon afterwards I had a conversation with said Stanton, who told me if said Chamberlain had accepted said proposition the third mortgage bonds would not have been issued, except to pay floating debts of said Company, with two years' coupons cut off from said bonds; and in the same Conversation said Stanton told me that the Directors had made up their minds to use said third mortgage bonds for the purpose of having a foreclosure, and thus wipe out and destroy the said stock and floating debt of said Company; that they had made up a party, consisting of Russell Sage, William Watson, Stephen H. Alden and William Gould and others, and that they desired to bring into the plan some persons in Milwaukee, and were particularly desirous that I should go in, and that it was a going to be a big thing, a great deal of money to be made out of it, and they did not wish me to be fighting them; that I could have any amount of the bonds I would name, almost, put up as collateral at five cents on the dollar, with the understanding that they should be forfeited, and then become mine, which I declined, telling them I considered the bonds as worthless, and I did not wish to enter into any such operation. I asked said Stanton in this conversation, what was to be done with the coupons payable 1st January, 1859? He said that if they concluded to foreclose for the interest falling due 1st January, 1859, they should give the coupons, payable 1st January, 1859, to the holders of the bonds, from which they had been cut off before delivery of the bonds, so as to enable them to accomplish said foreclosure.

I have had other and different conversations with said Stanton about that time and since, but substantially to the same effect. MOSES KNEELAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of April, 1859.
MAT. H. CARPENTER, Notary Public, Wisconsin.

ELECTION—ARTISANS' BANK.—AT AN election for DIRECTORS of the ARTISANS' BANK, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen:

NATHAN C. PLATT,	HENRY A. DENNISON,
FRANK VINCENT,	ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
JAMES C. DERBY,	JOHN H. BROWNING,
WILLIAM PHELPS,	ABEL F. GOODNOW,
ASAHEL JONES,	WM. JAS. TODD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., Vice-President
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31 B 31
31 O 31
31 Y 31
31 S' 31
31 CLOTHING 31
31 31
JOHN
ST.,
D. L. CORNELL.

BOSTON, April 1.
MY FRIENDS: THE PRINTERS PUBLISHERS, Bookbinders, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures, I have now, with much regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.

Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heretofore occupied in the business of furnishing the Presses of my invention, and other apparatus peculiar to your several vocations, to Messrs. R. HOE & CO., a firm sufficiently well and favorably known, to afford assurance that they will fill my place with satisfaction to my friends and patrons, and with honor, as well as profit to themselves; and towards whom, therefore, I desire to bespeak an extension of that confidence and patronage with which you have so long favored your grateful friend,
ISAAC ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859.
The Printers and Publishers of the United States, are respectfully informed that the undersigned have purchased of Isaac Adams, Esq., his entire interest in the patents peculiar to the "Adams Printing Press," and other kindred machinery, together with his patterns and tools used for building the same; and that the business of making and repairing as prosecuted by him, will be carried on with renewed vigor and vigilance by them, on the old premises, situated in Foundry-street, South Boston, to which place orders may be addressed as heretofore.

The Adams machines have been largely used, and held in great favor. They will not be allowed to decline in our hands, either in style or staunchness. We may fairly appeal to our established reputation as pressmakers, as a sufficient guaranty of undiminished excellence in every particular; and if increased dispatch is possible, it will be imparted to the business.

We also embrace this opportunity to notify those who are manufacturing machines that contravene the patents in question, that measures will be promptly taken to protect our legal rights. All persons using such machines without license from us, are liable to suit as *particeps criminis*; and those who purchase such machines after this date, will have no cause of complaint if dealt with rigorously.

Among the many points covered by these patents, we beg leave to call attention to two which have been frequently infringed. The thirteenth claim of the patent of 1839 reads, "I also claim the mode herein described of laying the ink upon the types by *passing the rollers between the bed and the platen*." The sixteenth claim of the patent of 1836, reads, "I also claim the employment of the *fly*, or its equivalent, for receiving and piling the sheets."

Communications or orders may be addressed to the Boston Factory, or to our principal office in New-York.
R. HOE & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

5,000 ROSES.
DAVID CLARKE, 79th-st. and Broadway, (Bloomingdale,) would respectfully call the attention of lovers of Flowers to his large and splendid stock of Roses and other desirable Garden Plants, now in fine order for planting out.

For the convenience of customers, he has opened a depôt with an assortment of plants at
NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., where orders will be received for Boquets, Baskets of Flowers, Plants, Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for several handsome farms and country seats; also, for sale, a large number of fine brown-stone and brick-front houses, containing all the modern improvements. Loans and contracts negotiated from $5,000 to $30,000
MOORE & PLATT, No. 31 Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Don Pasquale.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mona Lisa—Masks and Faces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Much Ado About Nothing—A Man Without a Head.

BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—Handsome Jack.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Man of Agar.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival—Concert.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, on her way home from the East Indies, and the *Lancaster*, *Wyoming* and *Levant*, on their way out, will touch at the ports of Chili. In view of the unsettled condition of our relations with that Republic, the Administration has come to the conclusion that an exhibition of a portion of our naval force may have a good effect in hastening a settlement.

Five destructive fires are noted in our telegraphic column this morning. On Thursday, twenty buildings were destroyed in the business portion of the city of Marietta, Ohio. Several firemen and others were injured by falling buildings. A new engine-house belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in Baltimore, was totally destroyed yesterday morning, together with five locomotives. Buildings attached to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg were burned yesterday, and the barn attached to the Dauphin County, Penn., Poor-house was set on fire and destroyed, with a number of cattle, mules and horses. A large fire also occurred at Theresa Village, N. Y., on Thursday night, which consumed property to the value of $50,000.

The packet-ship *William Tapscott*, Captain Bell, arrived yesterday in thirty-one days from Liverpool, bringing seven hundred and twenty-six Mormon emigrants, including women and children. One half of them are from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the other half from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They are a better class than the average of European emigrants. With the exception of some seventy-five, who remain at the East, the whole party leaves for Florence in Nebraska Territory, this evening, *via* the Suspension Bridge route.

Sporting news is abundant. The yachting season is about to open, and preparations are being made for the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, to take place on the 2d of June. The return match on the Union Course, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*, is announced for Wednesday next, the stakes being $5,000 a side. The Cricketers of Massachusetts have challenged the State of New-York to a match game. A prize-fight occurred at St. Louis on the 9th May, between Bendigo and Conley, at which the former won, after a battle that extended through eighty-nine rounds. The racket challenge from England, to players in this City, has not yet been accepted. The friends of Seereiter, in Detroit, express much dissatisfaction at Phelan's declination of that billiard-player's last challenge.

Professor Denison Olmsted, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College since 1825, died suddenly in New-Haven yesterday, at the age of 68.

In the Oberlin Rescue cases, at Cleveland, sentence has been passed upon Messrs. Langston and Bushnell. The former was condemned in a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution; the latter to sixty days' imprisonment and a fine of $600, besides the costs of prosecution. It is stated that the costs in Mr. Bushnell's case will amount to $1,500.

The May meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held yesterday forenoon in the Academy of Music. The assemblage was inordinately large. The Hon. Judge Jessup presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, and by the Rev. C. C. Baldwin, of the Fuhchow Mission, China; the Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, of Ceylon; the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, of India; the Rev. Justin Perkins, D. D, of the Nestorian Mission; and by the Rev. James Eels, of Cleveland. The addresses were unusually interesting, especially those of Mr. Scudder and Dr. Perkins.

The Young Men's Christian Union celebrated their second Anniversary at Dodworth's Hall, last evening. The Rev. Drs. Chapin, Osgood, Bellows, and B. F. Manniere, Esq., made brief addresses.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was in session all day, yesterday, at Calvary Church in Twenty-third-street. In the evening addresses were delivered before the Society by the Rev. Wm. Cathcart, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Charles Willett, of Wisconsin.

The Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., delivered an eloquent address at the Palace Garden Hall last evening, to an immense audience. His subject was: "The Poor Orphan Girl."

The Commissioners of Health held a meeting at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, yesterday. Present — The Mayor, Dr. Gunn, Health Officer; Dr. Rockwell, Dr. Miller, Alderman McSpedon and Councilman Cornell. The Health-Officer reported the arrival of the ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool, with passengers, several of whom were suffering with small-pox. It was decided that they be vaccinated, and the ship laid up for five days for fumigation.

An unusual number of European immigrants arrived here yesterday. There were nearly four thousand in all, who came in eight ships from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre.

The Colonization Society's ship, *Mary Caroline Stevens*, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, May 11. She took out 150 colored emigrants, and 4 colored clergymen as missionaries.

The movements in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of sellers. Yet, a very good business was transacted in Flour, the average rise in prices of which was about 15c. ℔ bbl. Wheat was 3c.@5c. ℔ bush. dearer. Pork was briskly dealt in, and was much higher. Lard and Beef were also active and buoyant. A cargo of 4,000 bags Rio Coffee was sold at 11½c. ℔ lb. Sugars and Molasses were in good request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rice, Spirits Turpentine, and Linseed Oil. About 900 bales Cotton were sold. The transactions in other branches of trade were moderate.

Austrian Finances. A slight but significant symptom of the financial embarrassments of Austria, has just appeared in the subscription of the Emperor to the German National Monument in honor of the great composer Weber. Austria has always effected a special protectorate of the Art of Music, but while the Prussian Government appears on the Weber list for 2,000 thalers, about $14,000, the Emperor Francis Joseph is put down for 155 thalers, or a trifle over $100; the singer, Madame Ney contributing 520, and Schröder Devrient 354 thalers. It is clear that the Kaiser must feel the value of every florin he can command, when he can consent to so manifest a confession of his necessities.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Lord will deliver his lecture on "Pascal and the Jansenists," at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening.

The American Tract Society.

The Managers of the Tract Society achieved a memorable victory on Wednesday last. They rode rough-shod over a "factious minority," and squelched summarily all their attempts to say a word upon Slavery, or the duties of the Tract Society supposed to grow out of that institution. They voted them down, over and over again, by a large and decisive majority. They tabled their resolutions, stopped their mouths and turned their attempted arguments into the broadest practical jokes.

The campaign was brief and brilliant:—but we advise the commanding generals not to attempt its repetition. Another such victory would seal their ruin. Very few causes are pure enough to bear the responsibility of such a style of warfare. We objected to the Proxy bill, while it was pending in the last Legislature, because it was an evident attempt to substitute political intrigue for open and fair discussion in the affairs of the Tract Society. We object to the style of proceeding on Wednesday because it adopts the worst features of Tammany Hall rowdyism for the accomplishment of the same object. When Capt. Rynders takes his stand on the platform, and, backed by an admiring crowd, shuts the mouth of every Democrat who differs from him in opinion, respectable and dispassionate people generally say that he commits an indecent and disgraceful outrage. When the Managers of the Tract Society, by a similar process, silence those who dissent from their views and urge a change of councils, they render themselves obnoxious to the same censure from the same class of unprejudiced critics. No one can read our report of their proceedings without seeing that they had organized themselves in advance for victory;—and that their programme of operations was as skillfully and as remorselessly carried out as were General Scott's orders for the capture of Churubusco. Their own speakers were allowed to talk *ad libitum*:—no man on the other side was permitted to wag his tongue. Whatever their partisans proposed was strictly in order:—whatever their opponents suggested was flatly and flagrantly in violation of Parliamentary law. Mr. Jay was permitted to offer a resolution; Daniel Lord, Esq., made a strong, elaborate and carefully prepared argument against it,—and then, backed by the majority, ridiculed the idea that Mr. Jay or anybody else should be permitted to say a word in its favor. Dr. Bacon, while making a speech, was interrupted by Mr. Hiram Ketchum, who wished to know whether Dr. Bacon was speaking to his amendment. Dr. B. replied that he was, whereupon Mr. Ketchum availed himself of the momentary interruption which Dr. Bacon had allowed, to withdraw his amendment, and thus, so far as possible, to choke him down. The Presiding Officer either did not know, or else chose to ignore the fact, that this was as gross a breach of Parliamentary law as of common courtesy; and it was only by his own adroitness that Dr. Bacon secured what he need not have hazarded,—the right of going on. Dr. Bacon urged the point,—which was perfectly legitimate, and not without weight,—that while the Society published tracts against tobacco, they ignored the sin of Slavery:—whereupon the venerable and dignified Dr. Spring roused the laughter of the audience, to the discomfiture of his opponent, by drawing out his tobacco-box, and offering him a quid!

Our readers are aware that we have never sympathized with the strenuous efforts of the last three or four years to force the Tract Society into an active participation in the crusade against Slavery. We distrust its wisdom and doubt its essential justice. But those efforts must not be met in the spirit and by the weapons wielded by the dominant party at the meeting of Wednesday last. The weapons were carnal and the temper devilish. The same exhibition at a political meeting would have been deemed disgraceful, and just cause of alarm for the liberties of the country. When religious men, ostentatiously assembled under the Christian banner, proclaiming to the world the righteousness of their endeavors and the supreme holiness of their motives and their means of action, resort to the most questionable devices of the most violent and unscrupulous political demagogues for the accomplishment of their ends, they cannot expect to retain the sympathies or the confidence of the great mass of those who assent to the justice of their policy, while they do not share the violence of their prejudices and their passions. Nothing can show more clearly how completely the majority on this occasion had thrown off the restraints of common prudence and common sense, than the fact that the strenuous interposition of Dr. Spring alone availed to save them from virtually indorsing a traffic which the laws of the land consider *piracy*.

This matter of publishing upon Slavery is an awkward question for the Tract Society to act upon. It is by no means a clear case upon either side; and conscientious and intelligent men may well hesitate before pronouncing judgment upon it. But one thing all men of all sides may take for granted,—namely, that it is not to be decided wisely or safely by violence, bullying, or political intrigue of any kind. It is a matter to be discussed, whenever either side may wish to discuss it:—and to be decided by calm and dispassionate judgments after such discussion. Whoever seeks to stifle such discussion, to brow-beat the expression of dissent and to dragoon the minority into silent acquiescence, inflicts serious and fatal injury upon the cause he professes to serve. The outward victory he may seem to achieve only presages the internal ruin which is certain to follow.

A Woman Naturalized.—A German woman having recently applied for naturalization at Lancaster, Penn., a paper published in that place refers to the fact as something extraordinary, intimating that she must be "strong-minded" and inclined to vote. The truth is that women are often naturalized, and there is nothing remarkable in the proceeding at all. Voting is by no means the only privilege annexed to citizenship. Indeed, the elective franchise, so far as persons of foreign birth are concerned, though usually made dependent on citizenship, has no necessary connection therewith. Naturalization takes place pursuant to a law of Congress. The several States, by enactments of their own, confer and regulate the right of voting. Generally, but not invariably, such right is restricted to citizens. In some States aliens have been permitted to exercise it, and they might be in all the States should such a course seem good to the people thereof.

Citizens are usually, though incorrectly, spoken of as entitled, by force of their citizenship, to vote. The fact is, that only a small minority of the citizens of any State are allowed this privilege—not more than one-sixth or one-fifth of the whole number. Women and children are citizens, as well as men; and, it is needless to say, are excluded from the polls. Besides, great numbers of men are every year placed in a like category by change of residence and other causes. In this State those citizens who have been naturalized less than ten days, are shut out at every election by force of a constitutional provision.

The Naturalization laws of the United States cannot confer a title to vote in any State of the Union, though they do, and they alone can, make citizens of persons born in other countries. It is purely a matter of option with the States to make the voting of foreigners contingent upon their acquisition of citizenship. A State has power to admit them to the ballot-box before naturalization, as has been done in some Western States, or to exclude them for a time after naturalization, as has been the case in New-York since 1846, and is now the rule in Massachusetts.

The Russians in Asia.

In another part of this paper we publish an article translated from the Paris *Constitutionnel* on the Asiatic development of the Russian Empire, which curiously illustrates at once the movement of events since 1815, and the effects produced upon the mind of France by the ill-ordered and abusive course which some of the London journals have pursued with regard to the French Emperor and France, ever since the explosion of January, 1858.

Out of the great wars with the first Napoleon, Russia emerged the first Power of the Continent. Bent solely upon closing every avenue to the ambitions of France, the allied rulers of Europe made scarcely an effort to impose any serious check upon the advance of Russia. She was allowed to occupy in Poland a position which brought her suddenly forward into the very heart of Europe, while, by the continued exclusion of Turkey from the European family of States, she was left at perfect liberty to pursue her designs against Constantinople. In respect of Europe, Russia represented the principle of absolute authority; in respect of Asia, she was the symbol of European civilization; and this anomalous position invested her sovereign with a double power, which neither Alexander I. nor Nicholas was slow to use. Moving Eastward with the applause of mankind as the herald of light and order, she drew from the East the resources which enabled her to overawe the West, as the champion of absolute conservatism and the sworn foe of revolutionary progress. From the peace of Paris in 1814, to the peace of Paris in 1856, Russia by land, and England by sea, enjoyed all the liberty of expansion which the Treaties of 1815 were intended to deny to France. The Crimean war changed the aspect of things. While it reopened the ocean to the enterprise of France, through her alliance with England, it imposed upon Russia the necessity of abjuring her *rôle* of repression in Europe as the condition of her continued expansion in Asia. Fortunately for Russia, in the Czar Alexander II. she possessed a sovereign capable of comprehending this change of position, and ready to accept it. In proclaiming a liberal policy at home and abroad, Alexander II. opened the way for that complete reconstruction of the equilibrium of Europe which has long been an apparent necessity, and which is now going on. The very serious mistakes made by the English Government of Lord Derby, in regard to its foreign policy, have precipitated the coalition of Russia with the West, while they have also, for the time being, practically excluded England from her natural position in that coalition. It is not surprising therefore that France should manifest in her resentment against her late ally a somewhat extravagant satisfaction with the probable results of the new policy of Russia in stimulating that Power to a still more rapid development of her designs upon the East. In the present commercial attitude of Russia and the United States the *Constitutionnel* sees the pledge of a speedy termination of that great East Indian monopoly on which England has lavished so much blood and treasure during the last two centuries. The *Constitutionnel* thinks the time not far distant when the opulent trade of "Ormuz and of Ind" will drift from the Thames to the Hudson and the Neva. Of this result France, it adds, will have no cause to complain. She will have every reason, on the contrary, to admire the acute sagacity and irresistible movement of Russian influence, and to congratulate the people of Central and Southern Asia upon the benefits they must derive from the benignant rule of the Czars.

It must be admitted that the Parisian journalist, in his treatment of this topic, has rendered back to abusive John Bull the bitterest of gall, in return for wormwood as bitter. Nothing could be more irritating than the cool disdain with which the English dominion in Asia is dismissed as an obsolete idea, and the cruel indifference with which all the tenderest and most sensitive nerves of British commercial policy are laid bare, at the very moment when all manner of treaties and transactions in the world of politics seem about to pass under the knives of two great Imperial surgeons. We doubt the exact accuracy of this Asiatic gloss which the semi-official *Constitutionnel* assumes to put upon the new arrangements of Russia with France. But the declaration of French sympathy with Russia in her Asiatic policy as against England was at least fairly provoked by the official declarations of British good-will towards Austria as the rival of France on the Continent of Europe. And this is worthy of note—that while the official coquetry of England with Austria has only hastened on the hour of Austria's worst perils and perplexities, France has only to hold herself neutral to make the Indian problem ten times more embarrassing to Great Britain than Mr. Vernon Smith or Lord Stanley have found it. It is even rumored at Paris that France has already consented to withdraw her resistance to the acquisition by Russia of a district between the Black Sea and the Caspian, which has long been coveted by the Czar as the portal of Persia. The possession of this region will expose the Shah more thoroughly than ever to the diplomacy of the North, and smooth the way for Russia to the Indian Ocean. The Oxus, already substantially Russian, is not remote from the Indus, whose waters reach the sea beneath the British flag; while from Kashgar and Yarkand in Chinese Tartary, now rapidly yielding to the Russian advance to Northwestern India, the road is a channel of natural migration. Should the present amicable relations of Russia with France become really Anti-Anglican, the clamor of the English press and the malice of the *Constitutionnel* may be one day more than justified.

A Charming Country for Politicians.—Revolutionary epochs are not without their soft delights, and Tammany Hall can hardly offer such blandishments as would appear to be just now lavished at Naples on some of the King's Ministry. The King, who is daily expected to bid the world good-bye, and is giving, not unnecessarily, "his whole attention to the state of his soul," no longer concerns himself with royal affairs, and two parties are earnestly striving to secure the succession. The Queen is intriguing for her son, the Count de Trani, who would represent her excellent kinsmen of the house of Austria. The liberals are doing their best for the lawful heir, the Duke of Calabria, the King's son by his first marriage with a Princess of Sardinia. The Ministry of the King incline to supplant the Duke by the Count; but the Duke has the advantage of a young and lovely wife, and, as the last news from Naples tells us that Filangieri, the leading man of the Cabinet," is much caressed by the Duchess of Calabria," we think the odds decidedly in his favor.

Mr. Buchanan's Foreign Ministers.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Buchanan is about to avail himself of the war in Europe to effect a change in the Ministers representing us at all the European courts. Our readers may remember that it was announced immediately after his election that he was about to oust all our Ambassadors, and put more needy Democrats in their places, in recognition of the doctrine of rotation in office. It would be difficult to think of anything in the whole course of his Administration which there were stronger political reasons for his doing than this. The places to be made vacant were desirable, and his followers were numerous and hungry. The tortures he must have undergone in those early days in not doing it are fearful even to think of, and the mere fact that he resisted them is a wonderful proof of his capacity for passive resistance. It was, however, always easier to inform an aspirant for diplomatic honors that there were no vacancies than that he was not the man to fill one. In the one case, the Chief would only be accused of indifference to party interests, while in the latter he would have become a butt for personal spite.

Though his refusal to make new appointments was doubtless due to his timidity and general dislike to action of any sort, it was unquestionably the best of all his omissions. It left men to represent us at foreign Courts, who, whatever their other qualifications, at least possessed that of two or three years' familiarity with their duties. The very worst of the lot had had some knowledge of the men with whom he had to transact business hammered into his brains by the mere lapse of time. So, if numerous working Democrats were cheated of the rewards of their toil, the country has had the benefit of the experience of those who defraud them. When Buchanan has had a quiet life, and the public is not so badly served as it might be, we should be worse than ungrateful if we took the sorrows of those who wanted diplomatic appointments and did not get them, very deeply to heart.

We have still another source of consolation. It is, however, derived—like most of the grains of comfort furnished us by our venerable President—from an examination of the follies and absurdities of which we know him to be capable, and which he yet refrained from committing. From three appointments which he has made, we learn what the fifty others would have been which he might have made, but didn't. He has sent the illustrious Jones to Vienna, the illustrious Nugent to Columbia, the illustrious Wikoff to China. The mere mention of these great names gives some faint notion of the weight of the sword which for two years he has kept suspended over our head, and yet has not wielded for our greater shame and discomfiture. He might, for instance, have sent—we will not say *accredited*—Fernando Wood to London, and James Gordon Bennett to Paris, and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, to St. Petersburg. The man who possessed such powers, and yet did not use them, is clearly no ordinary man. The only thing we regret about the matter is, that the various European cabinets do not know with what consideration our Chief Magistrate has been treating them.

It seems, however, that the war is driving him to desperation, and he is about, with his usual sagacity, to seize upon a period of unusual confusion, complication and embarrassment for effecting a total change in the Diplomatic Corps. Just as foreign affairs begin to require unusually delicate management, he determines to turn out the old hands, and at last to bestow upon the tag-end of the Democracy the rewards for which they have so long been patiently howling, and which the unfortunate country can so ill afford to have bestowed on them. After Nugent's short but brilliant career in British Columbia, it would be almost sublime to select him to represent us at St. James'; and Louis Napoleon must, in this great crisis, truly feel the want of Bennett's advice on his foreign policy. The Plum-Gut journalist might, in fact, be attached to the French staff in Italy, as American Military Commissioner. Jones' position at the Court of Vienna at this moment proves admirable discrimination on the part of those who appointed him. Who can so well represent the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty at the Court of the despot who is fighting to extinguish it, as a man whom the people at home kicked out of office for his misbehavior?

Disturbing Public Meetings.

A few rowdies so successfully disturbed the Woman's Rights meeting on Thursday night at Mozart Hall, that out of some 1,700 in attendance, who in an orderly house might have heard every word that was uttered from the platform, probably not five hundred were able to follow the speakers at all. The speakers, each one in turn, were compelled repeatedly to suspend their discourse, and from beginning to end it was one scene of confusion. Untimely applause, impertinent observations cat-calls, braying, bleating, yelling, were the least exceptionable parts of the disturbance. To every word, susceptible in a base mind of a double meaning, that the women uttered, the debased crew gave its baser meaning, cheering it, repeating it, and adding to it. The venerable Lucretia Mott was several times insulted in this way. For any one of forty offenses of this sort, if uttered in a respectable private circle, the offender would have been shown the door. The scene was disgraceful and mortifying to the last degree. The presiding officer, of course, had non-appointed a sergeant-at-arms to assist her, and it was nobody's business of the audience to put the vulgar rabble out. The leaders in the meeting preserved a remarkably good temper, and probably comforted themselves with the thought, remembering the experience of the early friends of Anti-Slavery, that through this ordeal all great reforms have to pass—that this cause was ploughing deep since it fetched all manner of subsoil abominations to the surface.

But we protest that such an ordeal no possible reform ought to be put through in this City. A public meeting outside of Tammany Hall, no man or boy, whether by nature an idiot or made so by gin, has the right to disturb. It is too late in the day and age.

Who ever lets a hall or room for public purposes is supposed to keep a janitor or sexton to assist in maintaining order. As the proprietors of Mozart Hall are an exception to the rule in this respect, it would be well for parties holding public meetings whose objects the exceedingly vulgar may not sympathize in, to avoid Mozart Hall for the future.

If we have not entirely mistaken the functions of the Police, it is their duty to protect public assemblies from insult. Nor is it any apology that the Police Department were not notified of the danger. If there are any brains in the Department it should foresee where disturbance is probable, and provide against it. Especially in this case were the Police inexcusable, as the preceding anniversary of the same Society was disturbed in much the same way.

British and American Post-Offices.

The Fifth Report of the British Postmaster-General has just been issued. The view it presents of the working of the Cheap-postage system, and of the constantly enlarged facilities afforded the English public for the transmission, not only of mail-matter proper, but of money and of books, is in the highest degree interesting, and fertile in lessons to those who control the corresponding branch of affairs in this country. Indeed, no argument could be more impressive than the contrast between this blue-book and the last Report issued from our own Post-office Department. The English document is evidently based upon the supposition that the first things to be consulted in the management of postal business are popular convenience and the extreme limit of possible cheapness, conjoined with the largest extension of facilities of every description. The writer's drift is plainly to satisfy the public that the labor of the office is applied, not unfruitfully, to these capital objects; and while it is incidentally mentioned that in the marine service, under the charge of the Lords of the Admiralty, the cost far exceeds the returns, no complaint is entered on that score, and no argument offered for raising the rates of inland postage to compensate the deficiency. It is hardly necessary to indicate the difference between such an official paper and the latest offering by our own General Post-Office. The latter proceeded entirely upon the assumption that the people were made for the Department, not the Department for the people. There were proofs unconcealed of excessive indulgence for projectors and contractors; and an anxiety, merely ludicrous, to convert the indirect payment of postal deficiencies by the Treasury into a direct payment by the people of one section of the country. In place of enlarged facilities, and diminished rates, we heard of nothing but the continuance of the actual inefficient and inadequate service, at an augmented cost. Such a contrast is not only grievous in itself, but it tells a sorry story for the vaunted advantages of the Republican over the Monarchical scheme of Government.

It is worth while to glance at some of the statements of the British Postmaster. Among the "General Facts" it is stated that much attention has been devoted during the past year to the enlargement of the number of postal stations, a change which, by the substitution of "road letter-boxes" for "receiving-houses," has been effected without cost, and indeed with economy of expenditure. "When," the report adds,

> —"the arrangements consequent upon this revision shall have been completed, (and this has now nearly been done,) no house in London, unless in some exceptional case, will be more than a quarter of a mile from a money-order office, or more than a furlong from either a receiving office or a road letter-box; and in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, where the greatest number of letters is posted, the maximum distance will be still less."

Other developments of the system during the year 1858, consisted in the opening of more than a thousand new places for the free delivery of letters; in the deposit of postage stamps, and of printed information as to routes, rates, the departure of sea-going mails, with the shopkeeper nearest to each letter-box; and, at London, in the increase of the number of District Post-offices, with the more frequent interchange of bags.

> "New sorting offices have been opened, from which the letter-carriers work with more facility and expedition; in many instances the times for posting have been extended; new deliveries and collections have been established, and the intervals between the despatches from London have been made more equal."

And with all these improvements the average cost of carrying an inland letter, regardless of its weight, is but 1⅓d.; while the average weight of the letters slightly exceeds a quarter of an ounce.

Without adverting to the various ameliorations introduced into the money-order and registry departments, we must not omit to notice a fact of the utmost practical value. The Postmaster observes:

> "That the public have largely availed themselves of the increased facility of postal communication in the London district consequent on the recent improvements is shown by the great increase in the number of district letters. During the ten years previous to 1857, when the improvements effected, though continuous and important, were comparatively small, the annual rate of increase was somewhat less than a million and a half; while, during the last two years, the increase has been as follows: In 1857, 4,239,000; in 1858, 6,270,000, and since the commencement of 1859 the rate of increase has been still higher."

Here is the entire secret of a thrifty administration of Postal affairs. It lies in a judicious enlargement of facilities tending to develop correspondence, not in a resort to methods which, centuries of experience have shown, tend to check and curtail it. It would have been quite as easy three years ago for the intelligent Secretary of the British Post-office, to whom cheap postage owes its existence, to urge a return to higher rates as a means of swelling the income, as to recommend the more popular route to the same end of inducing by augmented conveniences a non-literary public to indulge more largely in epistolography. He, as the event proves, chose wisely.

And we beg to urge the moral upon Postmaster-General Holt. Assuming that the pressure for elevated rates of postage is not wholly founded upon sectional and pseudo-political considerations, but has a more immediate view to pecuniary results, there can be no doubt as to the course indicated by a sagacious economy. Give the public more frequent mails, nearer Post-offices; more efficient, honest and obliging conduct; cheaper rates of local delivery. In the great cities introduce all those improvements in the collection and distribution of letters which in London have been found to work so profitably. In short, legislate as the organic axiom of the Department, "*the way to large revenues lies through the development of postal facilities*," and the entire spirit of the American system will be transformed to the likeness of the better English management. An appeal of this sort to many of Mr. Holt's predecessors would have been utterly thrown away. But, recognizing the shrewd practical sense, the sedulous application, and the practised business ability which the new Postmaster brings to his duties, we are hopeful that the experience which the British official lays before him will suggest at least a partial reconstruction of our postal scheme, and, above all, an abandonment of the Hunterian policy of restricted intercourse and higher rates, which appears to be especially dear to the present Administration.

Sudden Addition to the National Wealth.—There arrived yesterday at this port 3,717 immigrants, men, women and children, all of them from Northern Europe, and all of them belonging to the laboring classes, who are accustomed to hard work and frugal living. They were brought over in eight ships, seven of them being American. They are not mere birds of passage, who come here to tarry a while and then flit back to their own homes, but they have brought their household goods and gods with them, and will here make their abodes. The greater part of them start immediately for the West, and many of them will assist at the gathering of the next harvest.

Now if a newly-imported African, who is utterly ignorant of all the arts of civilized life, who cannot understand a word of English, is worth to a Georgia planter five hundred dollars, these intelligent, hard-working mechanics and farmers, who will require no overseer or instructor, and whose services can be made immediately available, must be worth to themselves at least double that amount, so that the actual addition made to the wealth of the country by their arrival may be estimated at $3,717,000. The only drawback to this estimate is that some seven hundred of the number are deluded proselytes of Mormonism, and are destined to increase the population of Salt Lake City. About three thousand more immigrants are now on their way to this port from Liverpool; the emigration from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre is much greater this Spring than it has been before in two years. There will be plenty of work for them all when they arrive, if they come prepared with means to take them to the grain-producing region of the West.

The Oberlin Rescue Trials.—Bushnell the first one tried of the Oberlin rescuers, was sentenced on Thursday. The Court seems disposed to be lenient in respect to penalties in these cases, as, under all the circumstances, it is proper that it should be. Accordingly, the sentence of Bushnell is sixty days' imprisonment, and a fine of six hundred dollars.

Since the refusal of the Ohio Supreme Court to grant a *habeas corpus* in Bushnell's favor, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Cleveland *Herald* have vehemently denied that such refusal was in any respect unlike the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in respect to Booth. The apparent difference, as those papers assert, is accounted for by the fact that the application in behalf of Booth was made after sentence, while that in respect to Bushnell was before, though after conviction; and it is strongly intimated that the Ohio tribunal is prepared, upon request of Bushnell's counsel, after final judgment, to take him out of the hands of the United States officials and defy the Federal Courts. The time for this performance has come. If Ohio is about to imitate the example of Wisconsin, there is nothing now to hinder. We shall look to the Cleveland *Herald* and Cincinnati *Gazette* for early information of her action in the premises.

Jubilant.—The *Evening Post* is in ecstacies. It is crowing lustily over the *Sun's* reporter, because it happened to know, what the reporter apparently did not, that Mary Wolstoncraft, who died at an advanced age in 1797, was not the wife of Parke Godwin, Esq. The *Post* should bear in mind that it has had peculiar facilities for being posted on this subject, and not be too hard on those of its neighbors who are less fortunate.

Death of Professor Olmsted—Outline of His Life.

The announcement of the decease of Denison Olmsted, LL. D., late Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, will be received with feelings of profound regret by the thousands of his pupils scattered all over the land. Prof. Olmsted was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, June 18, 1791. His father was a farmer, and died while his son was but a year old. Professor O.'s opportunities of obtaining an education while young were very limited. Like all other boys at that time, he was allowed to attend the village school only during the Winter season, being obliged to work on the farm in the Summer. When thirteen years old, he became clerk in a country store. There all the spare moments he could snatch were employed in reading. After a three-years' clerkship, finding this occupation uncongenial to his tastes, he succeeded in persuading his guardian to afford him the means of obtaining a more liberal education. The Winter succeeding the abandonment of his clerkship he spent in teaching a village school. In 1809, when 18 years of age, he entered Yale College where he graduated in 1813. For two years following he had charge of a select school in New-London. In 1815 he was elected tutor in Yale College, and for two years, comprising the last year and a-half of Dr. Dwight's administration and the first few months of President Day's, he discharged the duties of that office. In the autumn of 1817 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of North-Carolina, and to prepare himself fully for the duties of the station, he availed himself during the following year, of the instructions of Professor Silliman, Sen. Removing to North-Carolina, he remained there seven years, and during that time projected and commenced, under the patronage of the Legislature, a Geological survey of the State—the first enterprise of the kind undertaken in this country. On the death of Prof. Dutton, in 1825, Prof. O. was called to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—since changed to that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—in Yale College. He entered upon the duties of this office in 1826, and since that time has discharged them faithfully, and with an enthusiasm which was the natural offspring of the love he felt for the branches of science which he elucidated.

His long labors, as a teacher, always afforded Professor Olmsted the greatest gratification in the retrospect. That he felt was the sphere which Providence had assigned him. The thousands who have had the advantages of his immediate instructions have transmitted them to hundreds of thousands through the land. Wide-spread as Professor Olmsted's influence has been in this regard, his pen has reached and acted upon a still larger circle. There is hardly a school or college in the country which his text-books on Philosophy and Astronomy have not penetrated. These works have passed through more than two hundred editions.

Professor Olmsted's scientific papers are scattered through the pages of Silliman's Journal for the last forty years. In 1835 he announced his great theory of the origin of shooting stars, claiming that they were cosmical bodies derived from the planetary spaces. Much dispute was naturally excited by the enunciation of this theory, but every year Prof. O. claimed that its truth was becoming more and more demonstrable. The weight of opinion is now decidedly in favor of this hypothesis. His contributions to the periodical literature of the country have been numerous and important.

"Olmsted's Stove," a practical embodiment of his ideas on the laws of heat, remains a sufficient proof that his philosophy was not all theory. The main portion of these facts, taken from a notice of Prof. Olmsted's life, which appeared some months since in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, accompany a recently engraved steel-plate likeness. The sketch, we have reason to believe, was revised by Prof. Olmsted before its publication.

As an instructor, Professor O. will be long and affectionately remembered by all who have graduated at Yale College during the last third of a century. In the recitation-room he displayed the same urbanity of manner which characterized him elsewhere, always making it a principle in his intercourse with the students under his charge that men must be trusted to be rendered trustworthy. His lectures were imbued uniformly with an elevated religious sentiment.

Newspaper Enterprise in the West.—We observe that the *Cincinnati Commercial*, in addition to its regular Telegraphic Reports, received in common with other dailies, from the Associated Press, maintains in this City and in St. Louis an independent organization for reporting and telegraphing the latest commercial and general news for its own exclusive use. That its proprietors should be able to undergo such heavy expenses, speaks as well for the prosperity of Cincinnati as for the enterprise of the Commercial folks.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '68. cou.109½	200 Harlem R. Pref .s15 36
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74........104¼	50 do.............. 35¾
70,000 Tenn. 6s. 90. 91	100 Reading Railroad.. 47
5,000 Virginia 6s..... 94¼	200 do.............. 45¾
5,000 do............ 94½	200 do..........s10 45¾
5,000 do.........nw 94	500 do..........s60 46
26,000 Mo. State 6s 83½	100 do..........s5 46½
20,000 do............ 83¾	110 Mich. So. & N. I.R. 9¼
43,000 do............ 83⅝	5 do.............. 9
20,000 do.........s30 83	55 Mich. Cen. R..... 41¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s bds. 8¾	50 do..........s10 41
12,000 Erie R. 4th m bds. 43	50 do..........s30 41
6,000 E. R. 3d m. bs. '83 63	200 do..........s60 41
14,000 Erie R. bonds, '75 22½	50 M.So &N.In.G Stk. 30¼
4,000 E. R. Con. bds, '62 20½	400 do..........s30 30¼
4,000 Hud. Riv. R 2dm 97	50 do..........b60 30¾
2,000 Harlem R 1st m. 89	100 do..........s15 30½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. B... 82	100 Panama Rail'd.s15.118
4,000 do............ 81	200 do..............118
1,000 Ill. Free bonds 92	250 do............c118½
1,000 La C. & M. L G b. 17	100 do.........s10.118¼
3,000 N. J. C. 2d m. b's.100	250 do..............118½
1,000 C. & Rock I. b's. 93	10 do..............119
10 Bank New-York... 107½	25 do.........b30.118¾
40 Phoenix Bank.....112½	100 Gal. & Chicago R.. 61¾
10 Bank of S. of N. Y. 102½	250 do..........s30 61½
5 Bank of Commerce 101	750 do.............. 62
20 Amer. Ex. Bank...104	100 do..........s30 61¾
20 Hanover Bank..... 90	50 do..........s60 61½
13 Metropolitan Bank 114	450 do.........b30 62
100 Penn. Coal Co...s60 80	50 do..........s15 61½
12 do............ 80¼	100 do..........s10 61½
100 do............ 80½	7 do.............. 61¾
432 Pacific Mail St Co. 85	500 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 26
50 do............ 84½	300 do.........b60 26¼
150 do............ 84¾	50 do.............. 25¾
1750 N. Y. Cen. R..... 70¾	300 do.............. 26¼
650 do............ 70⅝	60 Chic. & R. I. R.s30 58
250 do.........b30 70¾	163 do.............. 60
50 do.........b30 70⅞	200 do.............. 60½
100 do.........s10 70½	400 do..........s15 59½
20 do............ 70⅞	350 do.............. 60½
100 do.........s15 70½	250 Milw. & Miss. R.... 5½
200 do.........b60 70¾	10 Macon & West. R... 96
60 do.........s10 70¾	19 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 95
200 do.........s10 70½	100 do.............. 95½

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000 Mo. St 6s...... 84	200 Hudson Riv. R...... 31½
11,000 Tenn 6s '90..... 91½	100 Michigan Cen. R... 42
1,000 Erie R. 4th M.B. 42	100 do........s15 42
2,000 do............ 41½	300 Gal. & Chic. R..s30 62
25 Bank of Commerce.106½	100 do.............. 62¼
25 Pacific M. S. Co.... 85	50 do..........s10 62½
330 do............ 84½	150 do.........b30 62¼
300 do.........s45 83	650 do.............. 62¼
1050 N. Y. Cen. R.b30.. 71½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. 26½
350 do............ 71¼	350 Chic. & R. I. R..b30 61
100 do.........b60 71½	100 do..........s12 60½
100 do.........s15 71½	100 do.............. 61½
50 Erie Railroad...... 7½	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s...... 83	20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.113½
2,000 Memphis City 6s 85	70 Everett Fire I. Co. 80
1,000 Atl'c M. I. S'p'58 93	10 New World F. I. Co. 99½
450 Atl'c M. I. S'p'59 89½	10 Gallatin Fire I. Co. 88
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk. 99½	50 Firemen's F'd I Co. 94
30 Hanover Bank...... 90½	10 Clin. Fire In. Co...110½
5 Bk. of New-York..108	10 Harlem R. Co. P'c. 36
10 Columbia F. I. Co..101½	10 Adriatic F. Ins. Co. 91
20 Com. F. Ins. Co.... 99	

FRIDAY, May 13—P. M.

We have to report a firmer Stock Exchange to-day. Prices have not only recovered from the suspension noticed yesterday, but are generally higher than immediately before that event. The buyers are more numerous and well distributed, and several of the speculative Shares appear to have a specific support for the rise. New-York Central rose from 70½ to 71½, closing firm; Rock Island from 59½ to 61½ ℔ cent., also closing firm; Galena advanced to 63 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central to 42@42½, and Cleveland and Toledo to 26½ ℔ cent. There is an improving tendency through the Western list, based, in part, on the rapid advance in the Grain and Provision trade, and the advices from the country to the effect that the new crop looks so promising, that the old supplies of Wheat, Corn, Flour, and Meat Provisions will be drawn rapidly to the seaboard markets by the war prices in Europe. We have no means of estimating the effect which this is to have upon the immediate traffic on the Western lines, but there is much encouragement in all the reports which come from that quarter as to the extent and appearance of the Wheat fields, and of Corn planting for the coming harvest. In Panama Shares there was a further recovery of ½@1 ℔ cent. with strong buyers, and Harlem Preferred Shares have also recovered 2@3 ℔ cent. Hudson River left off firm at 3½ ℔ cent. For the State Stocks, the demand was large, induced by the material fall of yesterday and the day before. Missouris 84; Tennessees, 91½, and Virginias 94@94½ ℔ cent. A single sale of $10,000 United States 5s, of 1874, is registered at 104½ ℔ cent. The Railway Bonds were steadier. In Pacific Mail, the usual eccentricities were shown; denoting some hitch, real or pretended, in the negotiations alluded to yesterday. From 86 yesterday afternoon, the first sale this morning was at 85, and the closing sales this afternoon 83@82½, cash, and 80 seller 60 days. With this exception the general market left off firm, and the *Bull* account seemed to have the advantage on most of the Railway Shares and State Stocks.

We have reason to believe that the suspension of Mr. LITTLE involves a much smaller aggregate sum in the way of differences or settlements with the Stock Exchange than at first supposed, and perhaps not one fifth the total of his settlements in December, 1856, which it will be borne in mind were soon paid off in full with interest.

The actual market for Money we find on close inquiry to be much steadier than the discussions and opinions regarding the movement ahead. Most of the large Banks incline to circumspection, the managers preferring a lower line of Discounts at moderately-advanced rates of interest, until more is known of the effect of the European trouble. There was never a season when they could so easily reduce their business. The Discount Brokers report a comparative scarcity of new paper, while the income from maturing bills is generally large, and the payments met with almost uniform punctuality. The Southern Bank balances are large and steady, and the Government is not likely either to hoard or borrow even to the full extent of its maturing Treasury Bills now held in this market, a large sum in the aggregate remaining with the Trust and Savings Offices, and with the Importers and private Capitalists, for the sake of the interest of 4½@5 ℔ cent. which they bear, and the great convenience of instant conversion. A good many have been taken from the Banks in this way, at par, instead of being sent to Washington for redemption. Demand loans are made to the Brokers, to-day, at 4@5 ℔ cent. Some fair November paper has been taken outside of Bank at 7 ℔ cent., and prime lists of September and October at 6 ℔ cent. Very short bills are done at from 5½@6 ℔ cent. The Customs, to-day, are large—$238,000; payments from the Sub-Treasury, $65,000; balance this afternoon, $6,076,868.

The Exchanges for the European steamer to-morrow—the *Bremen* for Southampton and Bremen—are firm for Bankers, 110½@110¾ on London at 60 days, 110¾ short sight. Merchant bills irregular 109¾@110. The *Bremen* will take about half a million in Gold.

The California steamer, of April 20, had not arrived at the close of 'Change hour. A rumor was current that the *Arago*, from Southampton, May 4, had been boarded off Cape Race, and that the telegraphic news was in private hands.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port...	$756,906	$599,063	$1,188,826
Thrown on market...	510,020	750,866	1,051,750
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$39,711,113	$17,956,792	$42,666,519
Thrown on market.	37,529,635	23,043,485	43,590,176

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool...	1,543	$435,794	336	$87,473	81	$20,961
Man. of Cotton..	1,063	198,337	70	16,953	32	5,209
Man. of Silk...	668	232,583	57	27,945	1	599
Man. of Flax...	654	120,763	170	22,111	30	4,160
Miscellaneous.	362	30,767	51	16,100	74	2,577
Total......	4,290	$1,018,244	684	$170,582	218	$33,506
		170,582				1,018,244
Total Entered	....$1,188,826	Total Marketed	$1,051,750			

The supply of Land Warrants exceeds the demand. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote a heavy and declining market:

Buying.		Selling.	
160 acres, per acre......	80	160 acres, per acre......	84
120 acres, per acre......	76	120 acres, per acre......	80
80 acres, per acre......	90	80 acres, per acre......	94
40 acres, per acre.....	100	40 acres, per acre.....	110

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from May 1 to May 8:

	1858.	1859.
Freight........................	$28,402	$15,061
Passengers....................	11,889	8,137
Mails..........................	1,125	900
Totals.....................	$41,416	$24,098

The excitement at the Corn Exchange, in Grain and Provisions, was not quite so great as yesterday and the day before. The Cotton market is a little steadier in prices, but with only moderate sales.

Mr. Cleveland's Reply to N. P. Stanton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. N. P. STANTON, whose term as President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is about to close, has ventured another card, which demands a brief notice from me.

First—As it regards GEORGE W. PRATT, of Rochester. He holds in his own right two hundred shares, standing in the name of WM. J. GELLISTON on the books of the Company, purchased about one year ago; he also represents nine hundred and fifty shares held by his friends, purchased about the same time, making in all eleven hundred and fifty shares.

Second—As to the appeal which Mr. STANTON alleges has been taken by the Company from my judgment. I have never been informed by either of my counsel that such appeal has ever been taken. I have heard of it here in New York from the anonymous communications in the papers and from Mr. STANTON and his article. I have seen Mr. STANTON but once since I came to this City. He called on me, accompanied by STEPHEN H. ALDEN. Nothing was said by me at that interview concerning the appeal, but they both warned me very impressively not to publish in any of the other City papers the deposition of MOSES KNEELAND, which had then appeared in the *Evening Post*, and which is republished in the advertising columns of this paper.

Again, neither Mr. CARPENTER, nor Mr. LYNDE, nor any other lawyer, with whom I have consulted, have ever stated to me or advised me as is alleged by Mr. STANTON; but on the contrary, have assured me that my judgment was good and must eventually be paid in full.

But this appeal, or writ of error, if, indeed, one has been taken, is merely an *after-thought*. The simple truth is, that until I commenced my recent exposure of the acts of Mr. STANTON and his associates, and had obtained, at my own expense, an injunction against the sale of the road under the third mortgage or deed of trust, no writ of error had ever been brought; and if now taken, has been *for the sole purpose of being used to defeat my efforts to obtain proxies to oust the present Board*.

If Mr. STANTON had believed my judgment unjust, and had possessed any energy, why has he waited since *last October*, (when, he says, he procured copies of all the papers in the case,) until now, to bring an appeal, which could have been perfected in a few days?

The reason is obvious.

And now a few words as to Mr. STANTON and his backers. I quote from the report of the Investigating Committee, which report should be in the hands of every stockholder:

EXTRACTS.

Report, page 28: "Difficulties between the Companies" (the LaCrosse and Milwaukee, and the St. Croix and Superior Railroad Companies) "arose as to the carrying out of this arrangement, which finally was settled by the LaCrosse Company giving one million of its bonds. The amount was fixed, in part, through the advice of STEPHEN H. ALDEN, who was specially charged with this business by Mr. KILLBOURN. This advice may possibly have been prompted by the *private arrangement* which he had with Mr. BARSTOW, who represented the St. Croix Company, whereby the said ALDEN was to have $40,000 of the bonds, (and which he subsequently got.")

Again, on pages 34 and 36:

"On the 28th March a contract was made with SILAH CHAMBERLAIN and STEPHEN H. ALDEN, for completing the work from Beaver Dam to Portage City. Mr. ALDEN who had resigned as a Director, was still continued as the financial agent of the Company at the East." * * * "These contractors, one of them until the execution of this contract a Director in the Company, are furnished with stock at half-price with which to feed the Eastern market." * * * "But this, as is generally believed, illegal issue of stock—illegal because there was no authority in the charter of the Company for an issue at less than its par value—was only the beginning, as the financial operations of the last few months (1857-8) will more fully disclose." * * "It will not fail to be noticed that the deficit, now amounting to nearly $1,700,000 was finally disposed of by the changes made to the separate divisions, and has never been accounted for in any shape which should be satisfactory to the stockholders."

I might make further extracts, but I forbear. The foregoing are sufficient to exhibit the light in which an honest and unprejudiced Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin viewed Mr. STEPHEN H. ALDEN. Let the stockholders judge for themselves. This man is now covertly seeking to control the next election of Directors. What are his precise relations to Mr. STANTON I will not venture to affirm, but from their intimacy I am led to infer that both are acting in concert, and with a common object. I will also refer the stockholders to the affidavits of ORLANDO ALEXANDER and MOSES KNEELAND, which may be found in the advertising columns of this paper, under "Financial." I publish these affidavits reluctantly, not with the view of giving unnecessary pain to Mr. STANTON, nor to Mr. ALDEN, but for the purpose of showing stockholders, by the sworn statements of respectable citizens of Milwaukee, what are the real acts and designs of those gentlemen.

In conclusion I renew my invitation to stockholders to call upon me at the office of JOHN FITCH, Esq., No. 44 Wall-street, and give me their proxies.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1859.

La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

JOHNSTOWN, Fulton Co., May 11, 1859.

JOHN FITCH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have read with much interest your circular of April 30, to *Stockholders of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company*, asking proxies for NEWCOMB CLEVELAND. I had given up the road as valueless. The President and one of the Directors told me, within three months, that it would soon be sold under the third mortgage. I am therefore glad that Mr. C. has, as creditor and stockholder, *arrested the sale*, and undertaken the task of *exposing the frauds* which have been practiced upon the Company, so as to get rid of fraudulent issues of stock and bonds, *secure honest debts*, and raise the value of *bona fide stock*.

Whether fully successful in all this or not, he, as the only one who had the spirit to *try*, ought to have the proxy of every *honest* stockholder to carry out his plans and expose the villainies practiced upon the stockholders.

Though not acquainted with Mr. CLEVELAND, I have great confidence in him from assurances given me of his highly *honorable and upright* character by JAY CADY, Esq., President of the Schenectady Bank, who knows him well, and for years has had dealings with him, and assures me that Mr. CLEVELAND will carry out, in good faith, his pledges to the stockholders, and prove *true* to their interests. Therefore, with full confidence, I inclose my proxy.

Yours, &c., JOHN WELLS.

Note from Messrs. Taylor Brothers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As our name has been used in the cards of GEORGE W. PRATT, of Rochester, and N. P. STANTON, of Albany, in connection with the "La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company," we will thank you to state that we have no interest in this matter whatever, and do not wish to be considered as indorsing either side of the controversy. Mr. PRATT, who referred to us, is a gentleman of responsibility and veracity, and we know that he has been a *stockholder* in this unfortunate concern for more than a year, beyond this we know nothing of the merits of the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,
TAYLOR BROTHERS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, May 13.

Mr. JOHN McCLAVE has sold, for NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.—Two lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, running southerly 49 feet 11 inches on the avenue and 100 feet in depth, for $1,500. Buyer, JOHN EMMER.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot, on the northeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, for $10,350, to be improved upon.

Also, one lot, on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, for $1,500.

We report the sale of a fourteen-years' lease of a piece of land, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, 54 feet on Broadway, about 100 feet front on the street, 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line, 50 feet in width across the rear, thence running diagonally to a point on Broadway 54 feet north of Thirty-second-street. The premises are nearly covered with three-story brick buildings. Sold for $15,000.

Young Men of Talent, wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological examination, as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

The Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine now first introduced into this market, "fills nearer all the requirements of a family machine than any other." Prices, $30 to $50.

Salesrooms No. 544 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Barden's Condensed Family Medicines.—All orders filled by Dr. GLOVER, Agent, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York. Sold also at BROWN'S, No. 8 Beekman-st.; also at DEXTER'S, No. 521 8th-av.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure at No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. A sure fit guaranteed.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Pure and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and PERFUMERY. Strict personal attention to prescriptions.

Soda Fountains.—All should examine the new and cheap Fountains at the American Trades' Company's office, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

To the Wise Thinker!

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, by restoring the bowels to their original *daily* and *natural* action, give strength to the stomach, purify the blood, re-establish the healthy condition of the digestive organs, and thus cure dyspepsia, colds, coughs, rheumatisms, dropsies, and sickness generally, whether chronic or recent. The celebrated Abernethy says: "After having cured the derangement of the bowels, debility and all diseases generally disappear *of their own accord*, even in a short time." The experience of a century has established the worth of these pills beyond dispute, as a purgative and anti-bilious medicine; and their use by upwards of 4,900 conscientious physicians, and by over a million of families, shows that they are supplying one of the wants of humanity, and are in advance of medical science. The above pills, although purely vegetable, are now known and used as a substitute for Calomel, (*Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite*,) producing all its alterative and other indications, with none of its disorganising effects upon the solids—often crippling for life—or its distressing action upon the teeth and gums. The prepared concentration from the same principles—the Life Addition Pills—is a substitute for blue pill, (*Pilulæ Hydrargyri*,) possessing the peculiar action on the secreting organs, of that preparation from mercury, but none of its salivating or other injurious effects. Those who have used them as a *blue-pill substitute* or otherwise, award *to them* the highest praise. They come nearer to a concentrated Essence of Life than anything yet made, in the way of medicine, by man. A single pill given daily, when all hope had fled, has often restored health. In fact, they supply an organic principle to the blood, always wanting in extreme cases of sickness. Old people have the secretions of early youth restored by these Life Addition Pills. Their value as life-preservers is beyond estimate.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills remove from the bowels and blood of a sick person the cause of death. THE LIFE ADDITION PILLS SUPPLY THE ORGANIC NECESSITY OF THE BLOOD'S VITALITY—the minute globules of vegetable essences, of which they are but the concretion, have their *exact counterpart* in the vital globules of the blood. And from whence does the blood derive its life, its globules? verily, from the same source from whence Dr. Brandreth derives the life principle of the Life Addition Pills—from the Vegetable Kingdom.

These pills, as also the Universal, are warranted purely vegetable. Physicians and the public supplied by the gross, or single box, at Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., N. Y., and of Burnton, No. 296 Bowery.

Avis.

We have just received from Paris all the latest styles of Fabrics for Summer Wear. Among them will be found many beautiful designs in Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings, to be found nowhere else. We this week supply them, either ready-made or to make to order, at prices twenty-five per cent. below the general tariff for such goods. We request an early call from our friends to make their selections, advising them of the fact that the appearance of an early and long Summer renders it certain that desirable styles of goods will very soon be out of the market.

Very respectfully,
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Sore-Throat Plague.

This complaint is cured by one or two good doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which act at once upon the seat of the disease; the very cause and matter of which is taken out of the circulation by these wonderful Pills. As a Spring and antibilious medicine they are unrivaled. Sold at 25 cents per box at Dr. BRANDRETH'S office, No. 294 Canal st.

Tiemann's White Leads,

ZINC WHITES, and PAINTS.

D. F. TIEMANN & CO., No. 128 William-st., near Fulton.

☞ **The Best Spring Bed in Existence.** ☜

Howe's Elliptic, at from $5 to $6, At No. 378 Broadway.

☞ Call and see it. ☜

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,

LOCK STITCH.

Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer

THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.

For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Looking-Glasses,

PICTURES AND FRAMES, GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S, No. 366 CANAL OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Boys' Paris Hats and Caps.

GENIN has just received one case, which with his own numerous styles, form the richest assortment ever offered in this City. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Anniversary Week.

The Clergy and their families supplied at a discount. Gent's and children's hats, caps and straw goods in all their varieties. First premium awarded.

KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Personal Taste Consulted.

The Hat, Face and Figure should agree, GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisir's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Fashionable Gaiters, &c., for Ladies.—The only establishment where ladies most do congregate for the purpose of purchasing, for themselves and children, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, who keeps ready-made, or will make to order, superior articles at extremely low prices.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

White's Horse-Hair Hat, for Summer wear, something entirely new, will be introduced this day at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Just received, a splendid assortment of Panama and fancy Straw Hats.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—POLLARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 12, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. W. G. Farrington, ISAAC ADAMS, of Huntington, L. I., to HELEN S. RICE, daughter of Otis Pollard, of New-York.

THOMPSON—SMALLWOOD.—At St. Mark's Church, North Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Williams, E. GARDINER THOMPSON, of New-York, to MANETTE, eldest daughter of J. L. Smallwood.

FRASER—KERAN.—At Petersburgh, Va., on Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. John E. Edwards, JAMES FRASER, of this City, to ELLA A., daughter of Andrew Keran, Esq., of Petersburgh, Va.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, after a protracted illness of disease of the heart, ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 13, of consumption, SAMUEL I. SEAMAN.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca papers please copy.

GREENWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, HENRY B. GREENWOOD, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, of consumption, ISAAC ANDERSON SMITH, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral will take place from St. Luke's Hospital, this day, at 11 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend the funeral. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

VALUE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 13, VICTOR VALUE, a native of St. Domingo, and for many years a resident of Philadelphia, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the family, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock, on Sunday, from the residence of his son, J. R. Value, No. 95 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NICKERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 13, suddenly, Capt. JOHN H. NICKERSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 338 Henry st., without further invitation.

LARGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 12, ADA, youngest daughter of the late ALFRED LARGE, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Frere Edey, M. C. Edey, and William Lottimer, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

YARRINGTON.—At Raven Wood, L. I., on Friday, May 13, CHARLES W. YARRINGTON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, at Raven Wood, L. I. His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d st., New-York.

OLSSEN.—On Thursday, May 12, EDWARD J. OLSSEN, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Harlem Railroad dépôt, 26th-st., at 8½ A. M.

GIFFORD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, ARCHER GIFFORD, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, on Sunday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BADEAU.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 11, JONATHAN BADEAU, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. Station, at 12½ M.

REMOVAL.

S. & J. GOULDING,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

LACES, FLOWERS, &c.,

Have removed from No. 13 John-st., to No. 335 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.

Price from $50 to $125.

Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them at No 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED

In the best manner AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES, By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

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DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. Price $1. Wholesale Depot, No. 15 Beekman-st. Sold by Druggists.

FURNITURE, FOLDING DOORS AND ALL kinds of furniture cleaned and polished, stains and scratches removed; done without removal of the furniture and without soiling the finest carpet. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
For SATURDAY, May 29,
OUT THIS MORNING,
And contains the first portion of
ANOTHER NEW STORY,
ENTITLED
ZULANGO, THE DENOUNCER;
OR,
THE SEVEN CITIES.
BY
A. J. H. DUGANNE,

Author of "Tory of Carolina," "Zanoozin, the Serf," "The Raids of Burgundy," "The Lost of the Wilderness," "The Ring of Destiny," etc., etc.

"ZULANGO, THE DENOUNCER," is unquestionably the best story which its author has ever given to the public. It is an entirely original conception, and must add greatly to the fame of the writer, as well as to the circulation of THE WEEKLY. It is a powerfully-wrought narrative; the scenes are stirring, and the characters introduced are graphically described.

Determined to take the lead of all their cotemporaries, the proprietors of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY have entered into arrangements with a number of the leading novelists of the present day, and, among others, they are happy to announce the well-known and universally-admired HARRY HAZEL, formerly a favorite contributor to the *Flag of Our Union*, *Star Spangled Banner*, *Yankee Privateer*, and other popular story papers. HARRY HAZEL'S first story (a thrilling Indian romance) will be commenced early in June, under the title of

THE MUTE SPY;
Or,
THE MASSACRE OF BLOODY BROOK.
A Tale of King Philip's War.

Meantime, News Agents would study their own interests by sending in their orders for the first part of ZULANGO without delay. For sale by all News Agents. Price, 4 cents.

BALDWIN'S

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.

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SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

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No. 146 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building, CLOTHIERS.

New Goods at lowest cash prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY, In the best manner.

HECKERS' FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class hotels and saloons. It is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.

HECKER & BROTHER.

HECKER'S FARINA BOILERS TO PREVENT burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds of various sizes, forms and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

F. C. TREADWELL, Agent.

A person of experience will, if desired, instruct purchasers of Boilers and Molds in the best mode of preparing Farina Jelly for the table.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for officers of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, May 17, 1859. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

By order. JOS. H. LECOUR, Rec. Sec'y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—REGULAR NOMINATION.—At a meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library, held after the annual meeting, the following ticket was regularly nominated:

For President—R. A. Bachia, with A. H. Ritchie & Co.
For Vice-President—A. M. Scriba, with Metropolitan Bank.
For Cor. Sec.—H. C. Tanner, with Artisans' Bank.
For Rec. Sec.—C. D. F. Burns, with J. B. Newton & Co.
For Treas.—C. E. K. Sherman, with Bank of Commerce.

DIRECTORS.

David Crawford, with Francis Weekes.
Jos. H. Lecour, with J. & C. Heydecker.
D. W. Berdan, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.
Jas. H. Skidmore, with Chapman, Lyons & Noyes.
David Palmer, with Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
Wm. Davidson, with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
Henry Clay Boyd, Clerk to Board of Education.

A motion was then put and carried to empower the nominees to fill vacancies.

LEWIS M. PECK, Chairman.
T. LUBEY, Secretary.

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!—They are different from the celebrated Ice Pitchers, and designed principally for offices and counting-rooms, and although it is handy to have them in the house, yet from their chilling effect they wear the name as "family jars." For sale at LUCIUS HART'S, No. 26 Burling-slip.

ICE CREAM—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—THE Patent Steam Ice Cream Company, Dépôt No. 188 Chatham-st., are prepared to furnish gardens, saloons, hotels, restaurants, steamboats, excursions, picnics, church fairs, balls, parties, families &c., &c., in any quantity from 1 to 100 gallons. A. HALL, Proprietor.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or mustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st.

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OR,

THE HEROINE OF THE KENNEBEC.

One of the

THE MOST POPULAR AND SUCCESSFUL STORIES

EVER WRITTEN.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

For TO-MORROW (May 15,) will contain the opening chapters of the above fascinating romance, written by one of the most celebrated and popular writers of the age, and reproduced in a revised and improved form from the original copyright, which has been secured by the Publishers.

No Story ever produced in this country made so decided a hit, or enjoyed greater popularity than

THE SURF SKIFF,

and it will be reperused with avidity by all into whose hands it may previously have fallen. We advise all admirers of graphic and fascinating tales of the Sea, to secure without fail the opening of this exciting and deeply interesting story.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

will also contain another chapter of

AJAX.

SPICY POLITICAL GOSSIP

in and around the Custom House and City Hall.

THE COUNT JOHANES AND THE SUNDAY MERCURY SUIT FOR LIBEL.

&c., &c., &c.

TOGETHER WITH BASE-BALL ITEMS,

SPICY PARAGRAPHS, NEWS, &c., &c.

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GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

NO. 57

For sale by the India Rubber Pen Company, No. 57 Liberty-st., also for sale by all booksellers, stationers, and India rubber dealers.

DELISSER & PROCTER
No. 508 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
VOL. VIII. HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY.
The Life of
TORQUATO TASSO.
By
J. H. WIFFEN.
With a review of "Jerusalem Delivered,"
By
M. SISMONDE DE SISMONDI.
18mo, Cloth. 50 cents.

"The Life of Tasso, by M. Wiffen, is superior in accuracy to the voluminous biographies of Serassi and Dr. Black."

The appendix contains M. de Sismondi's brilliant analysis of the "Jerusalem Delivered," and through it are scattered the finest gems of that great poem.

GAS FIXTURES.

We are now opening some NEW STYLES Of Gas Chandeliers that excel anything of the kind ever offered in this City, both for BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS.

Persons in want of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., are invited to call and examine our stock.

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Beautiful sets for Dinner, Tea and Breakfast.

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The importance of a reliable article in every house that will not only exterminate Moths, Fleas, Bed-bugs, Ants, Roaches, Garden Insects, Rats, Mice, &c., but that is harmless upon the shelves, or in the hands of children, induces us to present a package of this wonderful article to every clergyman attending the New-York Anniversaries.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDERS

Can be relied upon to exterminate everything of the insect species. Its discovery was very remarkable. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night-camps from intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

"Mr. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a medal and certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW-YORK, October 1, 1852.

Mr. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Powders, and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. JOHN L. ROME, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says: "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, hence are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL.

These articles are rapidly finding their way into every town. Where not found they can be ordered through any merchant, as agencies are established in every large place. Clergymen are invited to receive a package gratis during this week. No more pleasing remembrance will attach to your visit in New-York than will arise from being rid of these pests at home. The Powder, when burnt in a room, kills flies, musquetoes, &c.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Opposite "Astor House."

HEAR THE TESTIMONY!

EASTON, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.: * * * * *

Your SPECIFICS are steadily gaining advocates in this vicinity. Some are enthusiastic. All that give them a fair trial unite their testimony of the happy results. Several families that I have supplied have not called a physician since I have kept the remedies; previous to that time they had done so often.

One neighbor says he should be under the necessity of employing a doctor half the time, if he did not keep a supply of your remedies on hand.

I might send you some *strong* testimonials if desired.

Most respectfully, J. W. PECKHAM.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 13, 1858.

Dr. WITMER: I have been afflicted with external piles for the last eleven years. I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your city, to try Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles. Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD H. WARDEN.

Agency for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

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Embracing fine London editions of the best Standard Works, and an immense number of rare, curious and recherché books in general Literature, Poetry, Belles-Lettres, Fiction, Facetiæ, Voyages and Travels, (particularly in North, South, and Central America, and the Arctic regions,) History, Biography, Illustrated Literature, the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, Illuminations, Picture Galleries, &c.; among which may be mentioned Sylvestre's Paleography; Aldine Poets, complete in 53 vols., red mor.; Catherwood's Central America; Catlin's Indians, colored plates; Costumes of the Clans; Coronation of George IV.; Musée Napoleon; Finden's Royal Gallery; Pitti Palace Gallery; Gillray's Caricatures; Jones' Illuminated Works of the Middle Ages; Meyrick's Ancient Armour; many valuable Missals; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities; a large number of rare Tracts relating to America; also,

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JAMES CAIRD, M. P.,

Author of "English Agriculture," "Letters on the Corn Crops," "High Farming," "The West of Ireland," &c.

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From the London Saturday Review.

The picture of Prairie Farming is drawn, not by a smart Eden land agent or speculator, in the hope of taking in unwary Britishers, but by an eminent English agriculturist. Nor is the reader invited to place a blind faith in Mr. Caird's conclusions. They are given in such a form as to show the exact amount of personal knowledge and local experience from which they spring; and the steps in his calculations are in general easy and obvious enough for the most ordinary intellect to follow. And, as far as we can judge, no element in the purely economical aspect of the question has been misstated or forgotten. * * * It is difficult for the Canadian backwoods to rival the attractions of the Mississippi Prairies, which offer the emigrant a cheaper freehold, and require less labor before yielding a profitable return.

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Views on glass include the most noted scenes in every country in Europe, in America, in Egypt and the Holy Land, whether their celebrity is owing to natural beauty or historic association. The monuments of Egypt, Jerusalem and its environs, Constantinople and the Golden Horn, Greece and Italy with their classic ruins, the Alps and Pyrenees, the romantic Rhine, the grand Cathedrals, magnificent Palaces, the principal Cities, and all the greatest works of art, ancient and modern, have been prepared for the stereoscope with the most exquisite skill and the most astonishing fidelity.

Paper views include landscapes and noted edifices in America, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Spain, Germany and Holland. These vary in degree of photographic excellence, but all have the wonderful stereoscopic effect, and convey the most faithful impression of the objects which they represent. In addition to out-door views, the pictures on paper comprise a great variety of scenes, or tableau vivants, such as *Ball Rooms*, *Pic-nics*, *Fireside* and *Family Groups*, Characters and Situations from the drama, Still Life, such as *Game*, *Fruits* and *Flowers*, *Statuary*, &c., &c.

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This small but comprehensive volume gives a complete *exposé* of the political views of the Emperor of the French. IT IS A KEY TO THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY, which is the policy of France under her present Government. It discloses fully the intentions of Napoleon III. in reference to Italy.

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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MRS. MARTIN, Melrose, N. Y., of an ulcer of nine years' standing; she could not be cured by the Faculty, who at last advised amputation as the only means of saving life.

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Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

[illegible] Powder is harmless to [illegible] Pills are sure death to [illegible]

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I have used Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for Rheumatism—it cured me where everything else tried failed. For two weeks I was so bad that I could not get out of bed. If it was $10 a bottle I would not be without it.

A. S. SMITH, Buck Tavern, Chester Co., Penn.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONFIRMATION.
The "Holy Rite" will be administered in St. John's Chapel (Hudson-square, Varick-st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., is now completed, and will be opened for Divine Service on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath.) Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. G. R. McMillan, Pastor elect; in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock by the Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., of New-York, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Prof. T. W. J. Wylie, of Philadelphia, after which the Rev. G. R. McMillan will be installed pastor of the congregation. The public are respectfully invited. N. B.—A special collection will be taken up at each service.

THE REV. H. D. NORTHROP, OF NEW-HAVEN, will (D. V.) preach in Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Street, of Philadelphia, May 22; the Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, of West Farms, May 29. The Rev. Messrs. Northrop and Street are expected to address the Boys' Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its Anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Plymouth Church. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Henry Ward Beecher, J. M. Van Cott, Esq., and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES, Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New-York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

UNITARIAN LECTURES, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. Farley will give the concluding lecture of his course on Unitarianism, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Subject—*History and Antiquity of Christian Unitarianism.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Sunday services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M., in the Historical Society Building, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. The Rev. T. T. Guion, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST Church has removed from 20th-st. to Hitzelberger's Hall in 8th-av., near 20th-st., where they will worship for the next two or three months, until their new Church in process of erection in 28th-st., by Broadway, is completed. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. D. M. Graham.

THE GREAT CRISIS OF THE WORLD.—Samuel Sheffield Snow, who fourteen years since predicted from the Word of God the great events now coming to pass, will preach on the above most interesting theme TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

SERMON TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—The Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Lebanon Hall, 593 Hudson-st., No. 10 Abingdon-square, and No. 779 Greenwich-st. Subject as above. Preaching also in the morning at 10½. Sabbath-school, at 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

DEDICATION.—THE CHAPEL OF THE Greene-av. Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to-morrow. Professor W. Henry Greene, D. D., of Princeton, will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON; and the Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, of Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—FOOT OF LAIGHT-STREET, NORTH RIVER.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. Joseph M. Waite, Minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Forty Days after the Resurrection.* In the AFTERNOON—*Lot's Wife; or the Consequences of Indecision.* Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHORAL SERVICE.—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, in the large Chapel of the Rutgers' Female Institute, No. 264 Madison st., TO-MORROW. Morning Prayer at 10½ o'clock. Subject of sermon: *What is a Free Church?* Evening Prayer at 7½ o'clock. Subject of sermon: *The Support of a Free Church.*

THE REV. D. WILLIAMS, OF ONEIDA Conference, will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Dr. Armitage, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH, THE SABBATH HOME FOR STRANGERS.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. Janes; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by a stranger. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 8th-av. and 43d-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. F. Carnahan, of Ohio; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. J. Yerkes, of Pennsylvania.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Rev. Mr. Bunker, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and the Rev. F. Glanville, of Western New-York, in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Come and hear.

MR. SAMUEL J. KNAPP, LICENTIATE of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, will preach in the People's Church, at Washington Heights, between 155th and 156th sts., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Boardman, of Rochester, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Colver, of Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of a free Bible, will consider the claims of the five new sacraments of the Romish Church, and answer objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—THE REV. MR. Lord will deliver his fifth lecture at Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 16. Subject—*Pascal and the Jansenists.* Tickets 50 cents, admitting to the fifth and sixth lectures. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, the Rev. George F. Noyes, Pastor, meets at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse: MORNING—*Harmony with God*; EVENING—*The Use and Abuse of the Bible.*

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Clinton-st. M. E. Church, Clinton st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Juvenile Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-fifth-street, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. S. W. Adams, of Cleveland, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Kalloch, of Boston, at 7½ P. M.

LIVINGSTON REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (Northwest corner of 33d st. and 8th av.,) Rev. F. N. Zabriskie would announce, for the benefit of former parishioners who are "scattered abroad," that he will preach his Farewell Sermon NEXT SABBATH MORNING.

PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING 7½ o'clock in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry, near Grand-st., by the Pastor, the Rev. Spencer L. Finney. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. GEO. M. Hills, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and the Rev. E. F. Remington, in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Wm. C. Richards, of Providence, R. I., and at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Welch, of Albany.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. MR. CONVERSE, ASSISTANT to Dr. Bedell, of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. All are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) The Rev. Abel C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class in Hebrew and English at 2 P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH ROOM, NO. 24 Cooper Institute, junction of 7th-st. and 4th-av., Bowery. Preaching by Elder D. J. Robinson, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on the SABBATH. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*Hushai's Meeting with Absalom.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOME-STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—The Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Rochester, will preach in the FORENOON, and the Rev. A. Kingman Nott, in the AFTERNOON, TO-MORROW.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the trance state. Admittance 15 cents.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—(THE REV. O. B. Frothingham)—Northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. Bartlett, the Pastor, will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PREACHING AT THE Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH—AT NO. 435 4th av., at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M.
ALEX. S. HOLT, Missionary.

MRS. AMANDA SPENCE IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, on SUNDAY, May 15, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH WILL not be reopened until the 22d of May, when there will be preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. R. C. Putney.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. Beach, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FORSYTH M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. R. M. Hatfield will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, May 15, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

IN THE NEW WELSH CALVINISTIC CHURCH on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. Wm. Roberts, Pastor, will preach in English at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Geo. Potts, at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH every SABBATH EVENING in the Home Chapel for the Friendless in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 34th-st. and 8th av. The Rev. J. A. McKean will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. G. W. Young in the EVENING, TO-MORROW.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. Joseph Sanderson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO CENTRAL PARK.
CONTAINING A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK; the Improvements to this date, and those contemplated; Ordinances and Regulations; List of Officers and Keepers; with Directions to Visitors as to the principal objects of interest, and how to see them; with a fine Map of the Park.
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TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City 4 years is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

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THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY OF MEANS, or who can influence such, to form a company for the introduction of a patented improvement in an every-day article, may address Box No. 2,841 Post-office.

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VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.
We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attorneys.
Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.
New-York, May 9, 1859.

REMOVAL.
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY
Has removed to
NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVED SINCE THE 1ST OF MAY.—ALEX. VOGELEY'S Office, for the sale of Watch Glasses and Engravings on glass, at No. 116 William-st. Double thick glasses fitted on Watches, and promptly attended to. All orders received.

REMOVED—MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INform her friends and ladies generally, that she has removed to No 10 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald or becoming gray.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED to their new store, 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
New-York, May 10, 1859.

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BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING SUperior accommodations, a pleasant home, and table well supplied, have now an opportunity to obtain them with a family who have never taken boarders. Location, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Address Box No. 44 Bentley's, No. 945 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a first class house with all the modern improvements; situated on Brooklyn Heights, No. 49 Columbia-st.; convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with full or partial board: a private table if desired; also, one or two single rooms for gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; the house has all the modern improvements and situated in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor of a house desirably located in the vicinity of Union square, will be rented on very moderate terms for the Summer months. Address HOUSE, Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 59 Rivington-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. A gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO BE let, two excellent rooms on 2nd floor; also one large room on 4th floor, with good board, bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on very moderate terms; references exchanged; apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and for single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 77 Clinton-place.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—A HALL BEDROOM, with water and gas; also, a large room on the 3d floor, with full or partial board, may be had at No. 82 East Broadway.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located, No. 49 Concord-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished,—with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a neat cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, and two ladies, two good bedrooms and full board, in a house where there are only a few boarders. Address J. C. V., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR SUMMER SEASON.—A delightful location, Broadway and 8th-st., No. 135 8th-st., nearly opposite Clinton Hall, superior suites of rooms on 2d floor for families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, library, &c.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with full or partial board, (apartments furnished or unfurnished,) at reasonable prices, by applying at No. 114 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can obtain well furnished rooms, with gas, bath and board, at No. 57 West 28th-st., convenient to Broadway and 6th-av. Dinner at six. Terms from $5 to $7 each per week.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A ROOM AND BEDroom, with a pantry attached, on the second story, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND TWO parlors, unfurnished, with chandeliers; partial board, if required; private family. Call at No. 40 Renwick-st., three doors from Spring. Rent low.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, by applying at No. 63 Fulton-st., 3d floor, room 8.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location, near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.
Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.
Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THIS spacious and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of families and Summer visitors on the 1st of June. The establishment will be so conducted as to insure the comfort and pleasure of its guests. The attractions of Islip as a Summer resort are too widely known to require recital. Arrangements have been made to place still and surf bathing, and daily excursions upon the Bay, within easy reach of the occupants of the Pavilion. Communication with the City twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, and horses and carriages supplied to order. For further particulars, apply to J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 54 Wall st., where a plan of the premises may seen, and terms for board adjusted.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt, (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WANTED TO join a party to occupy a house for three months during the Summer, on the north side of Long Island, 1½ hours from the City; very desirable situation, on the water; first-class board and accommodations. For particulars, call on JAS. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will receive several boarders (without servants); location central and convenient to cars and stages; four or five pleasant rooms to choose from. Address M. B., Orange Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen of respectability can find agreeable Summer board in a small private family, on Bergen Heights, 15 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Address Box No. 2,818 Post-office.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, PUBLISHers and importers of engravings, lithographs, &c., &c., have just received from Paris a general assortment of goods in their line. NEGRIN & CO., No. 5 Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

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GOLD WATCHES,	DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES,	FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 29th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of youth, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style may be written. Families waited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 642 Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING, and book-keeping, and ornamental writer, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Arithmetic by an able teacher. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 138 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

EDUCATION.—A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, having a son aged 12, shrewd and sagacious, but not fond of study, wishes to place him for a term of years with some strict disciplinarian qualified to fit him for college. Prefers a private country school or family, with plainest board, and where $100 per year will cover all expenses. Address PARENT, Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has several years' experience in this country, wishes to find a situation in a family or school in New-York or vicinity. She is perfectly qualified to teach French Music and all the branches of a good education. The best references will be given. Address Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, editor of the *Evangelist*, New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO take charge of and educate the children of a family without the assistance of a nurse; she would also direct the reading of older pupils; she has been accustomed to such a charge and can give the highest City references. Address E. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by a lady fully competent to teach young children music and English. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Address Mrs. WILDE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COMPETENT TEACHERS.—A GENtleman, principal in a public school, salary $600; an assistant, $400; teacher of music, music, French, &c., for the South and West, at salaries, $300 to $700. Parents supplied with school circulars. References—Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
Amer. School Inst., No. 346 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL HOLD a public meeting SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M., in Hall No. 24, Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club.
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON, MRS. C. B. WILBOUR, } Committee.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

MEDICAL.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets, giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.
We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:
"Peruvian Syrup.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."
For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Frankfort-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York.
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SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABlished baths, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; the only original baths in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, colds, eruptions of the skin, mercurial diseases, palsy, &c.; recommended by the most eminent physicians for the cure of the above complaints.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THIRES, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby sts., (130 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA:
NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE.
THE BEST, SAFEST AND PUREST
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Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

"CORRUPTION MINING ALL WITHIN" can be rooted out and expunged from the system, by the use of "TRIESMAR," Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer from early indiscretions, should delay not a moment to read "*Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.*" Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage.
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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE BEST SPRING ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.
We take much pleasure in reminding our numerous friends that at this season of the year, when sudden and rapid changes of climate are so trying to the constitution, and prolific in the development of disease, that much suffering may be avoided by using this safe, pleasant and efficacious remedy, which purifies the blood, expels humors, and speedily cures all cutaneous and eruptive disorders. Prepared by
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RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker st., a few doors east of Broadway, N. Y. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Dr. Hammond's new work, $1.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure after many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others so afflicted may benefit by my experience, and for $1 inclosed, will send by post my treatment and prescriptions. LANSING GRAHAM, care of J. Young, 6 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman who, for more than 20 years, had suffered most severely by attacks of gout of five and six months' continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, has at length most happily discovered his grand desideratum in a compound that effectually and speedily subdues the most violent paroxysms of gout and rheumatism by safely and mildly removing the offending cause. Having succeeded in very much improving his general health, and in a great degree recovering the strength and use of his limbs, and witnessing its like good effect on some hundreds of others, both male and female, he is thus induced to offer it to his brethren in affliction, and invite those who, like himself, have for years rejected medicine, to try this, and they will be most agreeably surprised.
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DR. MAGNIN.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed; charge, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—For the cure of all nervous affections, headache, palpitation of the heart, trembling and twitching of the nerves, wakefulness or loss of sleep; in fact, it cannot be taken amiss in any case where there is a nervous affection, no matter by what name it may be called. But in order to have the genuine ANTIDOTE, it must have my name written and printed on each label.
JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 Fourth-av.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; does up ladies' muslins and laces in the neatest manner; or would go as cook in a small private family; can do French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a regular laundress, who has filled that situation; or, as cook, and understands cooking in all its branches, also desserts of every kind; would have no objection to go with a family, for the season, to their country residence; can show satisfactory reference for either situation, and can be seen, until engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, AND efficient Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress will assist in washing; also, a good girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; they will go in the country; will be found kind and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to engage with a family going to the country as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 83 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of family baking. The other as waitress or chambermaid. Best of City reference from their last place, where they lived 7 years. Call at Fancy-store, No. 565 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., a few doors of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as professional cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, all kinds of baking and pastries, and makes all kinds of desserts, and ice cream. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEST City references, wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or she would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 7 East 21st st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and good plain sewer or waiting-maid. No objection to assist with children. Please call, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as chambermaid, and the other as first class cook. Both understand their business perfectly. Have good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, in a small private family in the City, to do general housework and plain cooking. Wishes to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; no objections to the country for the Summer months. The best of reference given. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as experienced cook in a good private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 91 West 16th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business, meats and soups; can give best City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, RESIDing a short distance from the City, an infant to wet nurse. The best of reference given. Address Mrs. WHEELER, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., in the basement, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or would do housework for a small family; no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as cook and to wash and iron, and as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, by two very competent girls, with good City reference. Call at No. 59 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, and most respectable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to take care of one or two children. Inquire in Bergen st., 4th house from 4th-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; have good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, by a respectable German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do the work of a small private family; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant and young woman, or as chambermaid and do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 1st-av., corner 15th-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; is a good waiter, and would be found most agreeable in assisting to wait at dinner on large parties, if required; will be found respectful and competent for the above business, which reference to his last employer will satisfy to that effect; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 4 o'clock, in W. M. H. JACKSON'S Grocery Store, corner of West 21st-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with excellent reference from his present employer, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; is a good marketman; makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; will go to the country for the Summer months, if required. Address No. 177 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver. Has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition. Will get the best City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, or Mr. Charles Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge in the care and management of horses and to the breaking and training of young horses to the saddle; can produce the best of City and country reference as to character and capability; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, if required; is willing and obliging. Address N. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has lived 3 years in his last place; has good City reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at, or address T. D., No. 118 Clinton-place, Mr. Morris' livery-stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife, without encumbrance; the man as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; the woman as cook, to wash and iron, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best reference; prefer living in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife; the man is a competent gardener, a good hand over horses, drives well, and is willing to be generally useful; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; can manage milk and butter; will go any distance; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman, who is a most competent groom and steady driver; understands his business in all its various branches, and is not afraid of work; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of City and country reference. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, one who understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 21 Washington-place, or at the stable, any day this week until engaged, between University-place and 5th-av. A note addressed to the above number will be attended to by J. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man to take charge of a horse; is a competent driver and fully acquainted with all parts of the City; would take a situation as light porter; well acquainted with the down-town trade. Also, a young man to attend bar; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 Christie-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from some of the most respectable families in the City; would take a footman's situation; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days, by addressing C. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-THREE years of age, of good address, a situation in a banking or mercantile house; will travel to any part of the world; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is quick and correct at figures; can give the best of City references. Address WILLIAM ADAMS, No. 80 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business well; will make himself generally useful; has the best of City and country references. Call or address for two days, at Colonel Thorn's stable, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 West 18th st., for E. W. Any distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, who has had two years' experience in the retail grocery business, a situation; in a wholesale grocery preferred; can furnish the best City reference, for attention to business and for morality. Address A. C. CAMPBELL, No. 283 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD ACCOUNtant, or in any similar capacity, by a gentleman of integrity and many years' experience in a first-class house. Salary expected, $1,500 to $1,800. First-class references furnished as to character and capacity. Address P., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, gardener or farmer; is a steady driver, understands the care of horses, is a plain gardener, and a thorough farmer; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in all its branches. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Lowry's, No. 932 Broadway. No objection to City on country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO HAS been valet and traveling servant, a similar situation, or any other employment by which he can earn a living. He writes a good hand; can give satisfaction. Address W. H. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS OLD, a situation as hall-boy or assistant waiter in a hotel, or as waiter on a steamer or assistant bartender; is capable of each; good City reference given. Address T. W. A., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who understands his business, and who will furnish the best City references. Address a note to or call upon J. M., at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Please to call or address No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AND would assist in a small garden. Can produce the best of reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Would prefer the country. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family; is a young man of the most reliable and steady habits, and thoroughly conversant with his business. Apply this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A GASwork, by one who has had several years' experience as such; can bring good recommendations as regards character and ability. Address MANAGER, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; he fully understands his business, and can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF age, a situation in the lower part of the City; is reliable and writes well; from circumstances his hours must be from 9 to 5. Address A. JACKSON, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man. Thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as barkeeper or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man fully competent. Address, for three days, JOSEPH, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A full knowledge of the drug business, is desirous of obtaining a situation or an interest in a retail store in this City. Address STORE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—NONE need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and can bring the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who is neat and tidy; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; and has City references. None other need apply. Call at No. 234 West 15th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy of good address for the retail stationery business. One acquainted with the business preferred. Salary first three months, $5; afterwards, $8 per month if found suitable. Apply after 10 A.M. to-day at No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; for a proper person the situation is a desirable one. Apply at No. 92 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and laundress, who is willing to go to the country for the Summer, with good City references. Call at No. 39 West 17th-st., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON Broadway, two good salesmen for silver, bronze and fancy goods; none but competent men need apply. Address MERCHANT, Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CARPET upholsterers. Apply to

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG ATtorney, to assist in the general business of the office. Apply to WOODFORD & RITCH, Room No. 30, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT No. 398 Grand-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GAS STOVES.

GEO. L. CANNON offers for sale
SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES,
for HEATING, COOKING, IRONING, &c. By the use of this apparatus cooking can be done in the Summer season at a very trifling expense.
You can do your ironing at a cost of
ONLY ONE CENT PER HOUR,
And no inconvenience will be experienced from the heat.
Call and see them in operation at
GEO. L. CANON'S,
No. 54 East Thirteenth-st.,
Between Broadway and University-place.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 288 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 288 Broadway.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY LAST, IN A MADISONav. stage, a black POCKET-WALLET, containing a small sum of money and papers. Apply to BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

LOST—BETWEEN FOURTH-ST. AND UNION-square, a mosaic BREAST-PIN, black ground. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will leave it at No. 38 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY (Saturday), May 14, at 12½, at the Merchant's Exchange.
By order of Executors.
120 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
19 shares Bank of State of New-York, $100 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
11 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 shares Grocer's Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
10 shares Security Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 shares American Express Company, $100 each.
$5,499 Sun Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1852, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.
$1,240 New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1852, 1853, and 1858.
$2,540 Union Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1856, and 1859.
$3,090 Mercantile Mutual Insurance scrip of 1858 and 1859.
$779 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and 1858.
$1,840 Orient Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1858 and 1859.
$100 Pacific Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1857 and 1858.
$5,630 Great Western Marine Insurance scrip of 1857 and 1858.
$561 Columbia Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1858.
$420 Republic Fire Insurance Company scrip.
$15,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. Company bonds.
7,000 Town of Jefferson bonds.
Regular sales of stocks and bonds every Wednesday and Saturday. Real estate sales made any day required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Office 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, by W. B. WESTCOTT, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and recherche works of art, painting, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 42th-st., near 7th-av., all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found, or requisite for an elegant and richly furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises: Parlors, consist of three elegant and elaborately carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, and one in green plush, all in perfect order; rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs with lounges to match, richly carved 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover embroidered, silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, corner stands with mirror back, two superb etageres, French escritoire, wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens, on glass and canvas.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Rosewood marble top bureaus, richly carved bedstead, large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china cut glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver wares, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver ware, wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.
DINING-ROOM.—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, casters, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice-pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea-service, French and India china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.
DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre, and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary, splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.
CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire a glace, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and ottoman chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa-bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RElinquishing housekeeping. Splendid household furniture at auction, by J. W. PORTER, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the large five-story residence No. 220 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole of which is really the finest offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement.
PARLORS—Contain yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood suites, covered in satins of the most expensive descriptions; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in mocquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with silk and satinwood; three solid rosewood centre-tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace and window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, cost $750, being a valuable instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.
DINING ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid extension table, marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets; costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, salvers, cake baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, in great variety; beds and bedding, &c.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ATTRACtive sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 61 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues ready THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; modern and antique drawing-room suites, covered in satin and maroon; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, statuary, marble ornaments, bisque figures, rosewood escritoires, lined with tulipwood; sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and cornices. Chambers—Solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble top; toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, Singer's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades, cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings, cupboard ornaments. Dining-room—Solid extension table, 14 feet in length; solid silver tea sets, solid silver table spoons, ivory-handled knives and forks, carver and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, dinner and soup plates, English cut-glass ware, decanters to match, Bohemian ware, silver casters, carpet tables, chairs, sofa, lounge, spittoon, mirrors, clock, chandelier, lace curtains, shades, easy chairs. Basement—Table, chairs, sofa, sideboard, coffee and tea cups, decanters, vegetables, knives, forks, spoons, carpet, mirror, clock, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Cartmen will be in attendance to move and pack the furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites of furniture in tri-colored brocatelle, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, and bedsteads, corner etageres, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany cribs, mahogany extension dining-tables, pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels and Wilton rugs, windlass bedsteads, cottage suites, mahogany chairs, mattresses, blankets, feather and straw beds, straw paillasses, crockery and chinaware, kitchenware, &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, immediately after the furniture, about 200 fine engravings, all elegantly framed. Among them are Herring's farm scenes, historical, religious and humorous subjects, &c. They are all positively to be sold without reserve, and are worthy the attention of those desirous of obtaining first-rate engravings. Also, about 40 rolls hemp matting.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF LOTS—On 3d-av., 95th, 96th and 97th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON THIRD AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 96th-st.
ON THIRD-AV.—3 fine Lots on east side, 25 feet 2 inches north from 95th-st.
ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST.—6 fine Lots on north side, adjoining the above.
ON NINETY-SIXTH-ST.—5 fine Lots on south side, adjoining.
ON THIRD-AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 97th-st.
ON NINETY-SEVENTH-ST.—1 fine Lot on the south side, adjoining above.
The rapid completion of the 3d-av. Railroad, and the improvements in the Harlem River makes this property very desirable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable books, being a private library, comprising books in history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, books of literature; volumes Patent-office reports of 1856, Perry's United States and Japan Expedition, and other works, including rare and other valuable books; Shakespeare's complete works, Heroic Women of History, Marshall's Life of Washington, Private Correspondence of Henry Clay, and other books of equal merit.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 16, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., and continue each day until the evening, until the whole is sold. Central salesroom, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. The entire stock of a jeweler declining business, comprising every article in the line of the best quality. Fine Gold Jewelry: 21 gold watches, spectacles, eye glasses, pens and pencils, thimbles, bracelets, cameo, mosaic, painted, garnet, lava, coral, jet, whitestone, turquoise, Odd-Fellows and other pins and ear-rings, shawl, cuff and scarf pins, belt slides, plain gold agate, onyx, cameo, carbuncle, gold stone and other styles sleeve-buttons and studs. Coral necklaces, armlets, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, plain gold and stone rings, seals, diamond rings, &c., &c. Silverware: Table and teaspoons, gravy, cream and mustard ladles, fruit and butter knives. Table and dessert forks, porte-monnaie, &c. Also for sale, a large jeweler's safe, with handsome show-cases and fixtures.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery. China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 698 and 698½, consisting of a plot of ground 35 ft. 8 inch. and 50 by 109 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1,750; contain Croton and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, chairs, sofas, mirrors, tete-a-tetes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. &c.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115, $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second-hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $100. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS from Europe the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS ever offered for sale in this City, which we sell at prices LOWER than ever offered by any other house.
Also on hand the Largest Assortment of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, SEEDS and FERTILIZERS in the Country.
Gentlemen wanting anything in the above line for their Farms will find it to their advantage to call at the
NEW AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, MACHINERY
DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
NO. 54 VESEY-ST., N. Y.
A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
REMEMBER—No. 54 Vesey-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25, per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.—IVES' Patent Sleeve Buttons and Shirt Studs; also, Cuff and Collar Pins for Ladies, of fine Gold. They require no button-hole, do not unfasten, combine great beauty, simplicity and utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Gold and Silver Watch-case Manufactory of
JOHN H. GIFFIN, No. 57 Vesey-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI'S
Farewell MATINEE.
By general request
DON PASQUALE.
Mr. Strakosch respectfully announces that by general request of the patrons of the Matinees,
Donizetti's Comic Opera,
DON PASQUALE,
will be performed for the LAST TIME
THIS SATURDAY, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.; doors open at 12.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
in her favorite and admired character of Norina, Brignoli as Ernesto, Barili as Doc. Malatesta, Maggiorotti as Don Pasquale.
TICKETS, to all parts of the house...ONE DOLLAR.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of tickets for the Matinee will commence this morning at the usual Matinee ticket offices.
For the convenience of ladies residing in different parts of this City and Brooklyn, tickets for the Matinee may be had at the following places:
Academy of Music; E. Anthony & Co.'s, No. 16 Nassau-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, Union-place Hotel, Lafarge House, Hall & Son's, Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', Covenhoven's, No. 555 Broadway; C. Breusing's, Astor House, Everett House, Prescott House, Clarendon, Nunns & Clark's, Christern's bookstore.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's Bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic-st.; Prox's, No. 213 Fulton st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12; the Matinee will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The entre acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
I PURITANI.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST'S
farewell appearance prior to retiring from the stage.
Only night of Bellini's romantic opera,
I PURITANI.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
the eminent American Prima Donna, will appear in a very limited number of farewell performances during the present short season, previous to her retiring forever from the stage.
The first of these farewell performances will take place on MONDAY, May 16, on which occasion Bellini's grand opera, I PURITANI, will be produced.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST as....................Elvira
Brignoli, Amodio and Junca in the principal rôles.
The sale of seats for
I PURITANI
commences this morning at all the ticket offices.
Donizetti's grand tragic opera and last masterwork,
IL POLIUTO, OR I MARTIRI,
which has recently been performed in Paris with such extraordinary success, is in active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, for the first time in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ENGAGEMENT OF SIGNORA CORTESI.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that he has engaged the celebrated dramatic Prima Donna,
Signora ADELAIDE CORTESI,
who will shortly make her debut under his direction.
WEDNESDAY, May 18—Last night but four of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI IN AMERICA.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, of the Conservatoire of Leipsic, has the honor of announcing that he will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
in America,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1859,
On which occasion he will be assisted by
Mrs S B. MILLS, Pianist, of the Conservatoire of Leipsic, her first appearance in America, and the following distinguished Artists, who have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Messrs. SIMPSON, Tenor; THOMAS, Baritone; MOSENTHAL, Violin; CARL BERGMAN, Violoncello, and C. W. BEAMES, Piano forte.
Tickets, $1, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the Piano-forte rooms of N. P. B. Curtiss.
Two of Steinway & Sons' newly-invented overstrung Grand Piano-fortes will be used on the occasion.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER..........................MR. E. EDDY.
THIS EVENING, May 14, 1859,
A Grand Spectacle and Spectacular Romance,
ROB ROY.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
The grand fairy spectacle of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
And LOLA MONTEZ.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, May 14, 1859.

POSITIVELY the
VERY LAST TIME
of that
successively amusing, original comic drama, written expressly for this Museum, and repeated for
FIFTY CONSECUTIVE TIMES
with such brilliant success.
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
THIS EVENING.
Colertus' touching and celebrated Drama of Domestic Life, of
THE HARVEST HOME.
THIS AFTERNOON,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and her talented parents have been engaged and will appear in their popular performances on MONDAY, May 16, and every Afternoon and Evening of next week.
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.
Last night of her season and Farewell Benefit of Miss DAVENPORT.
This Evening, SATURDAY, May 14, 1859,
MONA LISA.
To conclude with the last act of
MASKS AND FACES.
With the celebrated IRISH JIG between Miss Davenport, Mr. Fisher and the children.
Box Book now open.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, May 14,
To commence with the Drama entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Major Ira Warfield.................................Mr. G. A. Beane
Herbert Greyson...G. L. Aiken
Capitola..Rosa Cline
To conclude with
RED MAN OF AGAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, May 14,
The performance will commence with
HARRY BURNHAM.
Gen. Washington..............................Mr. J. W. Lingard
Concluding with
HANDSOME JACK.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'
SIXTH AND LAST CLASSICAL MATINEE
Will be given on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, at Dodworth's Hall, with the assistance of Miss ADELAIDE WOLLENHAUPT, (her first appearance.)
Quartette by Mozart; a Rondeau Brillant for Piano and Violin by Schuberth, and Beethoven's Quartet in C Sharp Minor (the first time in this country.)
Tickets $1—to be had at usual place.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
MOST UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude (second week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENII OF THE LAKE.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES
WILL BE CONTINUED
EVERY DAY AND EVENING
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
PICTURES, FLOWERS, MUSIC, ORATORY
AND FIREWORKS!
NOTICE.
In case of rain the entertainments will take place in the new and spacious Hall connected with the Gardens, and capable of affording shelter to an audience of many thousands. The oratory, music, flowers and pictures are all to be enjoyed in this magnificent apartment. Seasonable showers therefore will not be regarded as an interruption to the entertainment.

DR. GROUX WILL DELIVER HIS LAST lecture on the motions of the heart, &c., illustrated by electric experiments, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents; may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, CLASBACK & CO., No. 757 Broadway; and at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred original works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL PICNIC—Given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society, at JONES' WOOD, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7. Full particulars in future advertisements. Admission 25 cents.
U. C. HILL, Chairman.
D. SCHAADT, Secretary.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, MAY 23
EXHIBITION OF
CHURCH'S PAINTING,
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES,"
(When it will be taken to Europe.)
THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
In future, Doors open at 7; to commence at ¼ before 8.
Benefit of
MR. WALLACK.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, May 14,
Being the 136th, and positively last night of his appearance this season.
For this night only, will be revived Shakespeare's great Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
In which
Mr. WALLACK WILL APPEAR AS
BENEDICK.
The piece produced with beautiful scenery, costumes and properties.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Tree, Mr. Levere, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. C. Parsloe, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Henrarde, Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c., &c., will appear in the above entertainments.
Box Book now open.
In preparation, and to be acted the first time, in this country, on MONDAY, May 16, E. Falconer, Esq.'s highly celebrated comedy in three acts, called
MEN OF THE DAY, OR, EXTREMES,
with new and beautiful scenery, and a cast comprising the entire talent of the Company.

GRAND CONCERT
GIVEN IN AID OF THE
HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
AT THE FESTIVAL,
PALACE GARDEN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, May 14,
Embracing the following eminent artists:
Miss JULIANA MAY,
Signor AMODIO,
With the kind permission of
M. STRAKOSCH.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the distinguished Pianist,
Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
And Mr. SCHREIBER, the celebrated Cornet Soloist.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Duo Concertante—Violin and Piano
De Beriot and Osborne.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE AND RICHARD HOFFMAN.
2. Scene—Il Balen.................................VERDI.
Sig. AMODIO.
3. A Silver Spring—Galope Fantastique—Piano. MASON
Mr. WM. MASON.
4. Cavatina—Robert, toi que jaime.......MEYERBEER
Miss JULIANA MAY.
5. Solo Cornet—Souvenirs de Bellini....L. SCHREIBER
Herr SCHREIBER.
PART II.
1. Grand transcription of the March from Midsummer Night's Dream.............................Liszt.
MR. S. B. MILLS.
2. Bolero, Le Vipres Siciliennes.......................VERDI.
MISS JULIANA MAY.
3. A—Andante, La Gazelle.........}
B—Polka de Concert.............} R. HOFFMAN
MR. RICH. HOFFMAN.
4. Solo, Cornet, Ave Maria..........................SCHUBERT.
MR. L. SCHREIBER.
5. Solo.......................SIG. AMODIO..........DONIZETTI.
After the Concert, a Splendid Display of Fireworks by the Messrs. Edge.
Doors open day and evening until 10½ P. M.; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; children half-price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
No. 585 Broadway.
29ème SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 14 Mai, 1859.
Deuxieme représentation de
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
Armand Duval....................................M. Paul Labat
Marguerite Gautier.....................Mlle. Laurence Chevalier
AVIS.
En conséquence des Représentations Françaises qui doivent avoir lieu a Philadelphia a la demande générale du public, l'administration a l'honneur de prevenir les abonnés et le public que le Théatre Français sera fermé le lundi 16, mardi 17 et mercredi 18 de ce mois.
Les représentations commenceront le jeudi 19 Mai par
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
Samedi, 21, LE VICOMTE DE LETORIERES, pour le bénéfice de Mlle. E. SEN.

THE THREE
GREATEST PIANISTS OF THE AGE
PERFORM TO-NIGHT,
AT PALACE GARDEN.
IN AID OF THE
HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL
FOR FEMALES.
ADMISSION
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

APTOMMAS'
LAST HARP SOIREE,
On THURSDAY next, May 19, at 8 o'clock,
At CHICKERING'S ROOMS, Broadway and 4th-st.

CHURCH'S PAINTING.
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."
On exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at
THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock new in store.
His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.
The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.
The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stuart's, where we invite all to call and see them. Don't buy if you can help it, but you must see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Iron Folding Bedstead, the prettiest and most complete article in the market; it takes up your bedding and mattress without trouble. Don't forget to look at them.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms.
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

A GREAT CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO those in want of furniture or bedding, or to those desirous of entering into the business; if not sold at private sale by the 28th inst., will be sold at auction, with the lease, improvements, hair picking and feather baking machines, &c., at No. 1,086 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., New-York. Four or five upholsterers wanted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by R. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Steelshut up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 30 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 2, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

DIFFICULTY IN RELATION TO LIGHTERING AND STEVEDORING AT QUARANTINE.

The Commissioners of Health met, yesterday at the City Hall—present the Mayor, Dr. GUNN, Dr. ROCKWELL, Dr. MILLER, Alderman McSPEDON and Councilman CORNELL.

The Health Officer reported the arrival of the ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool, with passengers, several of whom were suffering from small pox. The Board directed that they be vaccinated and the ship laid up for five days for fumigation, &c.

The question of lighterage at Quarantine came up on the receipt of several communications on the subject. The first in order is as follows:

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

To His Honor Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, and President of the Board of Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to the Health Officer of this Port, Dr. A. N. GUNN, together with the reply thereto from the messenger; also copy of petition signed by some of the most responsible and respectable merchants in the City of New-York, touching the matter of lighterage at Quarantine during the present season.

The undersigned having heard it rumored that the Health Officer had awarded to Capt. ALEXANDER H. SHULTZ the exclusive right of lightering cargoes from infected vessels at Quarantine; and having heard, moreover, that it was the intention of Mr. SHULTZ to underlet the work, made application to him, by the advice of the Health Officer, for permission to lighter the cargoes of such vessels as will be compelled to discharge their cargoes at Quarantine. The undersigned desires to state, in substance, the result of his interview with SHULTZ.

On the 30th of April the undersigned called at the office of Mr. SHULTZ and asked him whether the work at Quarantine had been awarded to him. Receiving an affirmative reply to that interrogation, SHULTZ informed the undersigned, when asked whether he intended to do the work himself, or desired to underlet it, that "he knew nothing about the business himself, but intended selling the right to whomsoever would pay the most for it; that he supposed when the work was given him it was intended he should make the most of it he could, and that he should do so."

The undersigned then offered Mr. SHULTZ *ten* per cent. of the gross receipts as a consideration for the privilege, if allowed to do the work. SHULTZ replied that "Ten per cent ain't nowhere; it's mere chalk." The undersigned called by appointment on the following Monday, but made no further proposition to SHULTZ, and since which time no communication has passed between us.

The undersigned had been advised by the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, to make some arrangement with the said SHULTZ, "as he has awarded him all the work at Quarantine, and as SHULTZ would relet the work to the best advantage to himself."

The undersigned, in submitting the above facts, with the documents, for the consideration of your Honor, does so with the hope that some steps may be taken whereby the rights of parties in interest may be protected from such gross imposition and wrong. He also desires to add that he has appealed from the decision of the Health Officer in making the award to SHULTZ, a copy of which appeal is appended, marked D.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH FANCHER.

The next communication in order, and referred to in the above, is directed to Dr. GUNN, Health Officer, by Messrs. FANCHER and McCHESNEY, stating their ability to perform the work at such prices as should be agreed upon by the Commissioners and Chamber of Commerce.

The next is a letter from J. H. HERBERT to Messrs. FANCHER & McCHESNEY, stating that he had called on Dr. GUNN, and that the Doctor told him the lightering and towing of Quarantine was disposed of for the present, so far as he was concerned, to A. H. SHULTZ, who would relet it to the best advantage. Mr. HERBERT says further that "The Doctor says he will go to Albany to-night or to-morrow, (letter dated May 9.) and consult with the Governor and his friend, and if there is any change, he will let you know."

The next is a letter to Dr. GUNN, from Messrs. FANCHER and McCHESNEY, informing him that they will appeal to the Commissioners from his decision.

The next is an appeal to the Commissioners from the decision of Dr. GUNN, giving the stevedoring work at Quarantine to Messrs. RYAN and VAN VALKENBURGH. He says the Doctor stated that the above gentlemen would give out a portion of the work on such terms as would be satisfactory to other parties. Appended to Mr. DEAN's appeal is his letter to Dr. GUNN applying for the stevedoring.

The next is Dr. GUNN's reply to Mr. DEAN, stating that the stevedoring had been given to Messrs. RYAN & VAN VALKENBERG, and that he believed they would put out a portion of it to other parties on satisfactory terms.

The next and last is Mr. DEAN's notice to the Doctor that he appeals from his decision.

The subject was considered by the Commissioners at some length, and then postponed until to-day at 12, to which time they adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—By a recent act of the Legislature, provision was made for the organization of a Court of Appeals, with power to review the action of the Fire Department Commissioners in cases where a party feels aggrieved by their decision in any case brought before them. The following named gentlemen have been elected to compose this Board in the Eastern District: D. D. Winant, D. H. Brown, J. W. Griffin, A. W. Baker and Edwin Ferry.

THE SICK POOR.—The Eastern District Dispensary, during the last month has treated 364 patients, and 699 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. Besides the above a large number of children have been vaccinated.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The following named young gentlemen were admitted as attorneys at law, in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, after examination before D. P. BARNARD, HENRY BOOTH, and E. Q. ELDRIDGE, Esqs: Daniel Cleveland, Stephen Condit, Eugene Stockum, Benj. W. Downing, De Witt C. Jones, Charles L. Bradley, John D. Townsend, Mathew H. Ellis, Geo. G. Greenfield, Irving M. Bean, James R. Whiting, Albert M. Bigelow.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-street.
Boys' Department.
Two Thousand Spring Suits,
and
One Thousand
Boys' Raglans, Oversacks, &c.
Thirty New Styles for Boys,
In school, holiday, and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
Extraordinary Cheapness.
One price, and no deviation.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
Fashionable Spring Stock
of
Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Improved and Original Styles.
Infinite variety in size,
Quality and cut.
Parents
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMONDS.
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hernia, Hæmorrhoids, Stricture, Fistula and Prolapsus of the Rectum effectually cured, without a cutting operation. Office hours from 1 to 3 o'clock, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON's residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where all the comforts of domestic life, with spacious apartments and separate nurses, are provided for those who require surgical operations and careful dietetic treatment.

The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

A SORROW DEEPLY "FELT."—On the 4th inst., while sitting in the Company of a friend who, after ten years' trial in the States, was on the eve of returning home, quite a dramatic incident was presented to us. Wednesday happened to be the anniversary of his arrival, and naturally enough he was dolorous. "Had I made even a little headway, it would have been different," sighed he. "But alas! the opportunity has been denied me. I have not even been able, on any occasion, to buy a hat of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street." Nothing more was needed. Grasping the hand of our friend, we did our utmost to cheer him under his tremendous affliction.

[Advertisement.]

GOING TO EUROPE.—Everybody is preparing to go to Europe to see the grand war that has been commenced. Those who are going are certain to take life-preserving garments with them. They go to see people shot, but they have no idea of being drowned. With the garments furnished by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, nobody can drown. A handsome stock of clothing, suitable for men, women and children is always on hand.

[Advertisement.]

END OF OUR COUSIN.—He is to be ended at last. "Our Irish Cousin" will be performed to-night, for the last time, at Barnum's Museum. Did you ever see "The Harvest Home?" Capital domestic drama. Presented this afternoon, at Barnum's. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" revived on Monday, with Little CORDELIA HOWARD as Eva.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WHY ARE THEY SO POPULAR?—Simply because they are better than any others in existence; they give universal satisfaction; they do all that is claimed for them; they remove sickness and give health and strength.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 13, 1859.

MEATS.

A fair demand prevailed for the principal kinds. Supplies are somewhat restricted. Prices are generally sustained.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Trade in this line has been very slack during the week. Prices are unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	15 @ 20
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	10 @ 14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	7 @ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	18 @ 20
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb.	14 @ 18
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	12 @ 15
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	8 @ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	12 @ 16
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	9 @ 12
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	14 @ 16
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	1 00 @1 75
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	9½ @ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	5 @ 8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	15 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	11 @ 12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10 @ 11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	11 @ 12
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25 @2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	6 @ 9
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	12 @ 14
Bacon, ℔ lb.	12 @ 14
Hams, ℔ lb.	12½ @ 13½
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	9 @ 11
Tongues, each	68 @ 75
Lard, ℔ lb.	13 @ 14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	12 @ 13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	12 @ —
Tripe, ℔ lb.	6 @ —
Fowls, Bucks' County, ℔ lb.	16 @ 20
Fowls, ℔ lb.	14 @ 16
Chickens, broilers, ℔ pair	75 @1 25
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	16 @ 20
Geese, ℔ lb.	15 @ 18
Ducks, ℔ lb.	24 @ 27
Ducks, Black, ℔ pair	75 @1 25
Ducks, Broadbills, ℔ pair	1 00 @1 25
Ducks, Brant, ℔ pair	1 50 @2 00
Capons, ℔ lb.	26 @ 30
Snipe, ℔ dozen	1 25 @1 75
English Snipe, ℔ dozen	3 50 @4 25
Robins, ℔ dozen	1 00 @1 25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	3 25 @3 75
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 75 @2 75

FISH.

Dealers report a moderate business at our revised quotations. Black Bass, Perch and Haddock have disappeared. Supplies of King-fish are now coming in.

Salmon, Nova Scotia and Ken'bec, ℔ lb.	50 @ 56
Brook Trout, ℔ lb.	50 @ 75
Salmon Trout, ℔ lb.	— @ 15
Shad, each	20 @ 50
Mackerel, each	12 @ 15
Codfish, ℔ lb.	— @ 5
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	8 @ 10
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	— @ 12
Eels, ℔ lb.	— @ 12
Flounders, ℔ lb.	— @ 5
Striped Bass, ℔ lb.	8 @ 12
Sea Bass, ℔ lb.	8 @ —
King-fish, ℔ lb.	15 @ —
Porgies, ℔ lb.	5 @ —
Halibut, ℔ lb.	10 @ —
Oysters, ℔ 100	50 @1 50
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 00 @2 00
Crabs, ℔ dozen	25 @ —
Clams, ℔ 100	25 @ 50
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	6 @ —
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.	18 @ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.	4 @ 5
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	11 @ 13
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb.	8 @ 10

VEGETABLES.

The inquiry has been fair for most articles. Old Potatoes are higher, and new Potatoes lower, than they were a week ago. Supplies of New are arriving form Bermuda and Charleston. Onions are dearer. Green Peas have declined. Prices of Asparagus, Radishes, Rhubarb, &c., also favor buyers. Mint is plenty. The new Turnips and Radishes in, to-day, are very small and poor.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75 @3 00
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	62½ @1 00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	12 @ 18
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	5 00 @5 50
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	37 @ 44
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl	— @5 00
Potatoes, new Charleston, ℔ bbl	— @4 50
Potatoes, new, ℔ hf. peck	37 @ 44
Turnips, ℔ bushel	50 @ 62
Turnips, ℔ half peck	12 @ —
Turnips, new, ℔ dozen bunches	37 @ 75
Parsnips, ℔ bushel	75 @ —
Carrots, ℔ bushel	75 @ —
Beets, ℔ bushel	50 @ —
Onions, ℔ bushel	2 00 @2 25
Onions, ℔ peck	87 @ —
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	1 25 @1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	16 @ 22
Tomatoes, new, ℔ box	1 25 @1 50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25 @ —
Radishes, new, ℔ dozen bunches	12½ @ 25
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	1 37½ @1 75
Pumpkins, new, each	37 @ 50
Salad, ℔ head	3 @ 6
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2 @ 4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	4 @ 5
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	6 @ —
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	6 @ 10
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	12½ @ 25
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6 @ —
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8 @ —
Spinach, ℔ peck	18 @ —
Mint, ℔ bunch	2 @ —

FRUIT.

Trade in domestic is quite limited, and the stands at which Apples, &c., are usually retailed,—are now generally devoted to the exhibition Flowers,—in which dealers are transacting a very good business. The demand for Foreign Fruit is moderate.

Apples, table, ℔ bbl	6 50 @9 00
Apples, cooking, ℔ bbl	3 50 @6 00
Apples, ℔ half peck	25 @ 75
Apples, dried, ℔ lb.	9 @ 12½
Strawberries, ℔ quart box	35 @0 65
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	20 @ —
Oranges, ℔ dozen	18 @ 50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	10 @ 18
Bananas, ℔ bunch	50 @5 00
Bananas, ℔ dozen	12 @1 00
Pineapples, ℔ dozen	1 25 @2 25
Coconuts, ℔ doz	31 @ 62
Figs, ℔ lb.	— @ 12
Dates, ℔ lb.	7 @ 10
Raisins, ℔ lb.	— @ 12
Currants, ℔ lb.	6 @ 12
Prunes, ℔ lb.	8 @ 12
Almonds, hard shell, ℔ lb.	15 @ —

FLOWERS.

The assortment in, to-day, is decidedly the best yet exhibited, this season. The demand is very good Prices are generally unchanged. We quote the principal varieties.

Roses, Camellia, ℔ pot	50 @5 00
Roses, Japonica, ℔ pot	25 @1 00
Roses, Malmaison, ℔ pot	25 @ 75
Roses, Lamarque, ℔ pot	25 @3 00
Roses, Baron Prevost, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Roses, Lion of Combates, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Roses, La Reine, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Roses, Prince Albert, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Roses, Prince Eugene, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Roses, Hermosa, ℔ pot	18 @ 50
Tea Roses, Cloth of Gold, ℔ pot	50 @1 00
Tea Roses, Giant of Battle, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Tea Roses, Saffrano and Sylvain, ℔ pot	25 @ 50
Rose of Sharon, ℔ pot	12 @ 37
Fabiana, ℔ pot	12 @ 50
Running Roses, ℔ pot	12 @ 50
Oleanders, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Zinnia, ℔ pot	37 @1 00
Acacia, ℔ pot	37 @ 62
Burchellias, ℔ pot	25 @1 00
Spiræas, ℔ pot	25 @ 50
Fuschia, ℔ pot	20 @ 50
Wallflowers, ℔ pot	25 @ 50
Polyanthus, ℔ pot	6 @ 8
Honeysuckles, ℔ pot	12 @ 50
Stocklilies, ℔ pot	8 @ 50
Geraniums, ℔ pot	8 @ 50
Pinks and carnations, ℔ pot	25 @ 50
Geraniums, Zachary Taylor, ℔ pot	18 @ 50
Geraniums, Lady Washington, ℔ pot	18 @ 50
Geraniums, horse-shoe, ℔ pot	8 @ 50
Geraniums, Rose, ℔ pot	8 @ 25
Geraniums, Lemon, ℔ pot	12 @ 25
Geraniums, Oak-leaved, ℔ pot	12 @ 25
Tulips, ℔ pot	12 @ 25
Cinerarias, each	12 @ 25
Violets, ℔ pot	12 @ 18
Mignonette, ℔ pot	8 @ 18
Dahlias, ℔ pot	8 @ 12
Verbenas, ℔ dozen	62½ @1 25
Daisies, ℔ bunch	6 @ 8
Pansies, ℔ bunch	6 @ 8
Orange Trees, each	25 @1 00
Lemon Trees, each	25 @1 00

And each of the following roots 75c. ℔ dozen: Moss Pink, Double Pink, Mullen Pink, Sweet William, Columbine, Rose Companion, Blue Victoria Ragged Sailor, and Ribbon Grass.

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand. Prices are about the same. Eggs are less plenty and are dearer.

Butter, State, new, ℔ lb.	23 @ 26
Butter, State, ℔ lb.	18 @ 22
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	12 @ 16
Cheese, new, ℔ lb.	10 @ 11
Cheese, English, ℔ lb.	16 @ 17
Eggs, seven for	12 @ —
Eggs, fifteen for	25 @ —
Eggs, sixty for	1 00 @ —
Honey, ℔ [illegible]	— @ 50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25 @ 28
Honey, ℔ lb.	18 @ 28
Maple Sugar ℔ lb.	14 @ 16

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz.	— @ 37
Mangoes, each	— @ 4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37 @ 62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31 @ 37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12 @ —
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15 @ —
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb.	12½ @ —
Sour Kraut, ℔ quart	6 @ —
Sardines, ℔ box	20 @ 25
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31 @ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½ @ —
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	— @ 58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	— @2 38

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 96 bbls. Ashes, 5,742 bbls. Flour, 118 bbls. and 347 bags Corn Meal, 38 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, 11,930 bushels Oats, 1,580 pkgs. Provisions, and 339 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 180 bbls. Pots, at $5 50; and 50 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sales have been reported to-day of 6,000 boxes Adamantine on terms which are not to be published.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, and sales have been made to the trade to-day of a cargo of 4,000 bags at 11¼c. ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds embrace 100 mats Java at 15c.; 285 bags Laguayra, part at 12¼, and 200 bags St. Domingo and Cape at 10¼c.@10¾ ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 900 bales, in lots, including Middling Upland at 11½c. ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The jobbers continue to experience a fair run of custom from the near-by and local trade for such lots—especially of Domestic Cottons—as are required immediately by these buyers. Prices of really desirable fabrics are well maintained. The wholesale houses complain of the dullness in business, yet are not disposed to make any very important concessions to purchasers of popular fancy or standard productions. The auction sales are diminishing in magnitude and interest. Where desirable goods have been offered during the week, they have been promptly bought, at, on the whole, satisfactory rates. The probabilities of a general and protracted war in Europe are much discussed by, and are likely to influence decidedly the movements of, importers. That such a war would lessen the importations to order, is the most prevalent opinion. Yet, as it would also diminish the requirements of the European nations, it is believed that it could not fail to stimulate European manufacturers to send large quantities of their productions, on their own account, to this country. That such consignments would not result very satisfactorily for the parties making them, is considered most probable; and that the effect here would be injurious, is very generally conceded.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 240 tons Fustic at $22@$22 50 for Honduras, and $19@$20 for Sauanilla; also, 250 tons Logwood at $17 for Honduras, $14 25 for St. Domingo and $13 for Jamaica ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for at from $3 62½@$4 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are quiet and Herring depressed, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active to-day for State and Western Flour. The very light receipts and reduced supplies in the hands of receivers have had the effect of increasing the confidence of most holders, who are asking 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. for the low and medium brands, and 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. for the better qualities, above yesterday's closing rates. These advanced claims tend to check the demand, especially from the principal speculators, who appear to be satisfied for the present at least, with the large lots which they have purchased within a few days. They are very anxious to receive later news from Europe. The inquiry from the trade is very good, and extends to nearly all kinds of really sound Flour. The actual average rise, since yesterday, is about 15c. ℔ bbl. The reported transactions, since our last, amount to 21,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State	5 75@ 6 75
Very good to very choice do	6 85@ 7 10
Extra State	7 25@ 7 60
Low to choice Superfine Western	6 10@ 7 00
Fancy Western	7 05@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25@ 9 00
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 75@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 55
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 60@10 00

Southern Flour continues in lively demand to-day, mainly for the trade, and on speculation, and is quoted 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. dearer. Sales since our last, 7,850 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 75@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet at from $7 25@$8 50 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request, at $4 10@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $20@$20 50 for the latter, in puncheons.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales, to-day, 2,000 boxes No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, on private terms.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is fair, and prices are steady.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported of 450 boxes M. R. Raisins, including Layer at $2 70, and Bunch at $2 25, ℔ box; also, 1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins, on private terms. Sales by auction, 5,576 boxes Sicily and Palermo Oranges at $2 10@$3 55, and 2,877 boxes do. and do. Oranges at $2 50@$2 65 ℔ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is quoted 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel higher. The demand, however, is restricted, to-day. Sales have been reported of only 21,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Michigan at $1 85@$1 90; fair to very good red Western, (Winter) at $1 80@$1 85; unsound mixed Western at $1 65@1 70; very poor Milwaukee club at $1 25; fair to very choice White Kentucky at $2@$2 08, and fair White Southern at $1 90 ℔ bushel. Corn is less sought after; new is in light supply and is a trifle dearer; old mixed is heavy and lower. Sales have been reported of 29,500 bushels at 98c.@98½c. for fair round yellow; $1 for good yellow Jersey and Southern, and 94½c.@96c., chiefly at 94½c.@95c., for mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, but is quoted at 95c.@98c. ℔ bushel. Sales of small lots within the range. Barley is in moderate request at full rates. Sales, to-day, 3,500 bushels State, on private terms, and 3,000 bushels California at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian at 62c.@63c.; Western at 61c.@62½c.; State at 59c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c.@59c.; Southern at 50c.@56c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very much excited for the week past. The war news from Europe has stimulated speculation, and the eagerness manifested by all classes of purchasers has encouraged rapid advances in prices without any apparent influence in checking transactions. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, the market closing irregular. Southern Flour has been in lively demand for the trade and on speculation at continually advancing prices. The Wheat market has been more active and buoyant during the past week than at any previous time this season. The foreign news has given additional confidence to holders and speculators; consequently the demand has been unusually good, not only on speculation but for the Eastern, Southern, and local trade, prices having advanced from 15c. to 25c. ℔ bushel on all descriptions of sound Wheat. The transactions yesterday were to a moderate extent, at a further advance of 3c. to 5c. ℔ bushel, the market closing quiet. Corn has been very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. The demand has been mainly from the East and on speculation.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales North River, at 75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts have been large this week. Towards the close of the week importers have shown less disposition to meet the views of the trade, and sales have been somewhat restricted. The principal sales have been: 9,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 25c., 6 and 8 months; 5,100 Orinocos, 22c., 8 months; 2,150 California, 22c., 6 months; 1,000 Port-au-Platte, 17c., 6 months; 1,501 Porto Cabello, 21½c., 6 months; 5,300 Zanzibar, private terms; 2,400 Wet Salted California, private terms.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at uniform rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@14c.; old, 3c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales, to-day, 280 tons Scotch Pig, at $23 75 @24 50 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Continues heavy and languid, as previously represented.

LEATHER—The favorable foreign advices have had a tendency to strengthen the news of holders of Sole, though no change in prices has taken place. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	57,300	5,400
Sales, sides	51,400	6,500
Stock at the close, sides	68,000	6,700

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls. Porto Rico a 40c.; 250 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, on terms not ascertained; and 500 hhds. do. do., at 30c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is less active, yet steady, including common, to arrive, at $1.70 ℔ 310 lbs.; 300 bbls. new crop Virginia Resin brought $6 50@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Sales have also been made of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part at 51c., to arrive, and part at 52½c.@53½c., here, ℔ gallon; and 200 bbls. thin Washington Tar at $2 31¼ ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is generally held at 65c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively sought after at much higher, though irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 50, chiefly at $18 30@$18 50, for new Mess, here; $18 75 for do., deliverable before the end of May, buyer's option, one day's notice; $17 25@$17 75 for thin Mess; and $14@$14 50, closing at $14 50, for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 6¾c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is selling in lots at from 8¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is briskly inquired for, at full prices. Sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is in lively request, at higher and advancing prices. Sales 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $11@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 75@$16 50 for fair to choice extra; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 37½ for do. Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,100 tcs. Beef, at $23@$28 for Prime Mess, and $27 50@$30 for India Mess ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is quite moderately inquired for, at 11c.@22c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ℔ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 6c.@10c. for very common to very good ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 550 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

RATTAN—Sales, 20,000 bundles on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been made of 869 hhds. Cuba, at from 5½c.@7¼c., chiefly at 6½c.@7c.; 415 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.; also, by auction, 296 hhds. New-Orleans at $7 06@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—The demand has improved slightly, holders having made some concessions to buyers. Sales, since Tuesday last, 172 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@9½c.; 168 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@18c.; 27 cases Florida, at 6c.@18c.; and 153 bales Havana, at 30c.@46c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 barrels, at 30c.@30½c., chiefly at 30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5 32d. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 200 tierces Beef at 2s., and 50 tons dead weight at 10s. For London, 390 bbls. Pork on private terms; 170 packages Lard at 20s.; 20 tons Oil Cake at 20s.@22s. 6d., and 50 bales Hair at 25s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Tallow at 20s., and 10 tons Grease at a rate not ascertained.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Market firm with an active demand, partly speculative; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 from Chicago Spring Wheat, and $6 75@$7 from Milwaukee Club; included are 1,900 bbls. for Montreal. Our mills are grinding chiefly to supply the wants of the local, interior and Canadian trade, and none has been shipped for the New-York market. WHEAT advanced 2c., but the market is less active; sales 18,000 bushels, at $1 45 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 70 for unsound white Illinois; including 2,000 bush. white Canada on private terms. The total amount afloat for this port is only 10,000 bushels, and very little is going to Buffalo. CORN in demand, but there is little or none here. OATS firm and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. No receipts by Lake. *Canal Exports*—57,000 bush. Corn. Shipped to Montreal—2,700 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR 10 cents higher, but market less active; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for extra Illinois; $6 75@$7 25 do. Wisconsin; $7 37½@$7 62 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 75@$8 25 for double extra. WHEAT in moderate demand, market better; sales 63,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 10 for rejected Chicago Spring; $1 45 for extra Milwaukee Club; $1 75 for choice red Ohio; $1 80@$2 for fair to choice white Kentucky; $1 87½ for choice white Canada. CORN in demand, market firm; sales 2,760 bush. slightly damaged at 90c. OATS dull at 54c.@59c. for State, Western and Canada. BARLEY dull. RYE selling in retail way at $1. WHISKY better; sales 100 bbls. at 29½c. *Canal Freights* firm: 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 13.

COTTON market unsettled, dealers are awaiting further intelligence from Europe; sales to-day 800 bales; middling 11c. offered. The sales of the week add up 5,500 bales, and the receipts 9,500 against 20,000 bales for the corresponding week last year. The exports for the week sum up 31,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,576,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 148,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 706 500 bales. Stock 170,000 bales, against 289,000 last year. SUGAR firm, at 6¾c. for fair. MESS PORK excited, and advanced 50c.@75c.; sales at $18. BACON buoyant, and advanced ¼c.; sides 9¾c. COFFEE firm at 12c.; sales of the week, 2,600 bags; stock 1,600 bags against 6,000 last year. FREIGHTS: Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.; Sterling Exchange, 109¾@110¼; Drafts on New-York at sixty days, 1½ ℔ cent. discount, and at sight ½ ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI Friday, May 13.

FLOUR—Sales, to-day, 600 bbls. at $7 40 @$7 50; holders are waiting for further European advices. WHISKY, 27½c.@28c. MESS PORK, $18@$19; higher rates asked at the close. BACON, 9¾c.@10c. LARD held at 11½c.@12c. BULK MEATS, 6½c.@8¾c. offered, but held higher.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 13.

The excitement in Breadstuffs continues, and holders are now demanding a further advance, which somewhat restricts operations. Superfine is held at $7 75; Extra, at $8@$8 25. WHEAT has advanced 5c.; sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 95 for White, and $1 80@$1 85 for Red. CORN firm; sales 7,500 bushels, at 98c.@$1 for Yellow. WHISKY advancing and selling at 29c.@30c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 13.

FLOUR quiet at $7 50 for Howard-street and Ohio. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and declined $1; White, 90c.@92c.; Yellow, 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS firm. BACON, Sides, 9¾c.@10c. MESS PORK, $17 25. WHISKY quiet at 30c. for city and 31c. for Ohio.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON declined ⅛c.; sales to-day 3,000 bales; middling, 11c.@11¼c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON inactive; sales to-day 500 bales. Good middling, 11c.@11¼c. RICE had advanced ⅛c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mr. Gray, A. Dickerson, Jas. Touris, M. Costa, lady, infant and servant, Mrs. Mars, Mrs. Mora, C. Casel, two Misses Mars, D. Rankin, Miss M. Emily, Miss A. D. Loper, Mrs. Harris and child, Miss M. McRory, Jno. Harbeson, Jno. Morehead and lady, D. B. Wagner, lady and 2 children, Miss Nicholson, Wm. L. Thompson, Jno. G. Wilson, T. A. Carter, T. Williamson, S. S. Cox, B. D. Oliver, P. Cruttel.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Wabamo, from Rotterdam—Francis Dampagro and lady.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. B. Botts, Jno. Hastings, Jas. Allen, T. H. Fitsgerald, E. Dobson, Mrs. E. Schlessinger, 3 children and nurse, Jas. Headen and lady, W. H. Douglass, Jno. Roberts, J. E. Nash, Jno. P. Havens, M. L. Jacobson, J. T. Mason, W. J. Noyes, Chas. P. Bennett, J. Horner, L. B. Makepence, C. C. Williams, W. McBride, W. H. Fonerden, Lieut. J. B. Stewart, U. S. N., Lieut. J. V. McCullum, U. S. N., F. G. Hensor, Dr. T. B. Ward, Miss Eldridge, Ed. James, Wm. Bancroft, Mrs. Chapman and nurse, D. J. O'Sullivan, Mrs. L. A. O'Sullivan, Dr. E. H. Allen and lady, Mrs. B. J. Kellum, Mrs. A. Russell, and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 08 | Moon s. A. M. 3 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 23 | Gov. Island. 6 12 | Hell Gate.... 7 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, R. Craig; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Ships Golden Eagle, Luce, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; F. Gebhard, Godfrey, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut; Isaac Jeanes, Chipman, Baltimore, Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.; H. Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Tuisko, (Brem.,) Darlnermann, Rotterdam, Funch & Meinke.

Barks H. Thornton, Tarr, Matanzas, J. A. Melyow; C. Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; L. Campbell, Reed, St. John, ——.

Brigs Betsy Ames, Bartlett, St. Jago, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Oliver, (Br.,) Bernier, St. John, N. F., Doyle; Winona, Coombs, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Sir Colin, Ray, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Co.

Schooners Whistler, Presbry, Taunton, master; Jas. Farwell, Packard, Portland, master; Ned Henderson, Wilmington, ——; Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Jas. Grice, Rogers, Galveston, G. A. Ferris & Co.; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Nanette, Dave, Jensen, Port-au-Prince, A. Baiz; S. S. Stevens, Studley, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, Charleston, D. C. Murray; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Rebecca, Weglon, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Sloops Lady Fenwick, Post, Hartford, H. S. Rockett; New-World, Ely, New Haven, H. S. Rockett; Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos Allen.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Thursday, (12th,) at 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen, exchanged signals with pilot boat Geo. Steers.

Ship Samaritan, (of Bath,) Small, Liverpool March 27, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. 10th inst., lat. 42 17, lon. 61 46, signalized ship Franklin, (new, of Boston,) strg. E., showing a white signal with a horse in it. The S. has experienced heavy westerly weather. April 7, lat. 51 19, lon. 30 05, took a very heavy gale from S. S. W., veering to N. W., during which lost foresail, foretopmast-staysail, maintopgallant-sail from the gaskets, and shipped a very heavy sea, which stove the bulwarks on the larboard quarter, after hatch-house, water casks, and done other damage.

Ship Martha A. Nott, (of Saco) Jordan, La Rochelle March 29, with brandy to J. R. Dow. Had strong gales from the westward up to the Banks, since then light winds and calms and fine weather. Came to anchor off the Highlands on the 12th, at 6 P. M., during a fog and calm.

Ship Progress, Chase, Havre April 3, with mdse. and 504 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Had 2 births and 2 deaths. Had westerly winds and calms most of the passage. Was off the bar on the night of the 10th, and was compelled to haul off in the storm. Took a pilot last evening from boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Ship Roswell Sprague, (of Bath,) Patten, Ardrossan 49 ds., with iron and pipes to master. Had very heavy westerly gales for the first 35 ds.

Ship Wabamo, Doty, Rotterdam March 11, and Browershaven 29th, with schnapps to Udolpho Wolfe. April 10, lat. 40 30, lon. 63 55, saw Br. iron ship ——, from Halifax for Charleston. 8th inst., lat. 41, lon. 58, saw two large steamships stg. E.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool April 7, with mdse. and 745 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. April 25, lat. 43 55, lon. 41 37, signalized ship Regulator, stg. E. April 27, lat. 44 21, lon. 46 13, signalized Br. bark Highland Mary, bd. W. April 29, lat. 42 58, lon. 47 55, passed a large iceberg and a number of lumps. 30th, lat. 42 29, lon. 49 52, saw two large icebergs. The Webster was obliged to haul off shore at 6 P. M., 11th inst., on account of easterly winds and thick weather.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre April 11, with mdse. and 331 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. April 30, lat. 41 46, lon. 45 10, saw ship Alexander, stg. W. 11th inst., lat. 40, lon. 69 30, saw ship John Bryant, stg. E. The M., since crossing the Banks, has had light westerly winds and thick fog.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. and 757 passengers to Charles Carow.

Bark Trajan, Conant, Sagua la Grande April 25, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 14 ds. N. of lat. 34 with heavy N. E. winds; shifted deck-load, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark St. George, (Br.,) Smith, Alexandria, Egypt, 58 ds., with rags, gum, &c., to master.

Bark Cuba, (Br.,) Foster, Glasgow 75 ds., and from Lamlash 58 ds., with coal to Peter McLeod, Jr. 4th inst., off George's Banks, spoke Br. bark Royal George, from Newcastle for New-York, 76 ds. out.

Bark Royal George, (Br.,) Tait, Newcastle 84 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales during the passage.

Bark T. L. J. Coffin, Liverpool 37 ds., with salt to master.

Crossed the Banks in lat. 45, saw large quantities of ice.

Brig Rosalie, (Br.,) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Marietta, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig William F., (Br.,) Chisholm, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Mary P. Willets, Duke, Bridgeport, 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Drake, Pressey, Rondout, with coal, bound to Salem.

Schr. Lochiel, Gray, Rondout, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Catharine Reeal, Shute, Rondout, with coal, bound to Portland, Me.

Schr. L. H. Nickerson, Baxter, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Belfast, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sally Wheaton, Tomilin, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Providence.

Schr. Franklin, Hunt, Lubec, 4 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Sturges, Boston, with mdse., bound to Albany.

Schr. J. McClosky, Stebbins, Haddam, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Crispo, Prince Edward's Island 11 ds., with oats and potatoes to J. Loud.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Daniel Cox, Shaw, Boston 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Hall, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., stone.

Sloop Rhode Island, Carr, Bristol 15 hours, with mdse.

Schr. Pliance, Hale, New-Bedford, 2 ds., in ballast.

SAILED—Steamship Columbia, for Charleston.

BELOW—2 ships and a Br. bark.

WIND—During the day, S. E. and light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 13, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Two barks and three brigs are at anchor at the S. W. Spit, outward bound. Ship Indiana, for New-Orleans, sailed from the Spit and passed the Bar at 3 P. M. Ship North Wind, for Quebec, passed the Bar for Quebec at 6 P. M. Wind S. W., moderate; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, May 13, sunset—Ship Daniel Webster, from London, and another ship south of the Highlands, bound in. Wind light from S.; weather foggy off shore.

NORFOLK, May 13—Arr. schr. Henrietta Williams, from Baltimore, leaking, and otherwise damaged in a gale on Tuesday. Had to throw over deck-load.

BOSTON, May 13—The bark Hanson, Gregory, bound to Havana, in going out to-day went ashore on a rock, and was assisted off by a steamer and anchored in President Roads.

NEWPORT, May 12—Arr. schrs. Courier, Crowell, Providence for Philadelphia; Benaiah Watson, Campbell, Providence, of and for Jersey City; C. A. Hales, Perry, of and from Lincolnville for Fall River; sloop Victory, Gladding, Providence for Hartford.

Sailed—Schrs. Diamond, Norton; Flyaway, Davis, Philadelphia; Senator, Rackett, New-York.

In port—Bark Lucy Ann, dischg.; brigs Tangent, Greene, New-York for Portland; Harp, Rayner, Stonington for Bangor; schrs. Nicanor, ——, Elizabethport for Cambridge; Ambassador, Dudley, Providence for Calais; Canton, Arey, Providence for Searsport; Eliza, Crowell, Baltimore, dischg., and others as before.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The A. 1 clipper ship Daring, Simonson, master, is now rapidly loading in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line for San Francisco, to sail on Wednesday, May 25. This fine ship has made the passage in 110 days, and always delivers her cargo in perfect order.

NORFOLK, May 12.—The steamship Roanoke arrived at 5 o'clock P. M., all right, except the loss of fore yard and small boat. At 10 o'clock A. M., passed steamship Jamestown, 15 miles N. of Hogg Island.—(By telegraph.)

ST. THOMAS, April 23.—The brig Elvira, previously reported in distress, has been condemned, and will be sold at auction on the 27th inst.

The brig Palmas, from Baltimore, has just arrived dismasted.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Greyhound—brig, (of Kingston,) bound W., was seen, April 26, lat. 41, lon. 43.

Jubilee—bark, from Portland, strg. S. W., was seen, off Nantucket, May 11.

SPRING RAGLANS,
OVERSACKS,
VAMPIRE DUSTERS,
BLACK CLOTH DRESS FROCK COATS,
ALPACA COATS,
LIN. DUSTERS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
AND
68
FULTON-STREET.
FULTON-STREET.
FULTON-STREET.
BETWEEN GOLD AND CLIFF-STS.

The amount of Fashionable Clothing now on sale at this extensive establishment far exceeds that of any previous Spring.

The immense number of Garments in every department; the endless variety of Colors and Shades; the wide range of accurate sizes; the many modern improvements brought to bear on the modeling and finishing of Garments are such that not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect at this popular establishment.

As regards prices, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York, viz.:

Elegant Spring raglans and oversacks	$6
Cassimere business coats	$3 50 to 10
Good black cloth dress frock coats	15 00 to 20
Rich silk dress vests	2 50 to 5
Cassimere vests	1 00 to 3
Black and fancy cassimere pants	2 00 to 6
Complete black cloth suits	10 00 to 30
Complete cassimere suits	6 00 to 18
Complete Summer suits as low as	2 50
Linen dusters	1 00 to 3
Thin Summer coats	75 to 3
Black Alpaca coats	1 50 to 5 50
Summer pants	1 00 to 4
Marseilles and linen vests	75 to 3
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY
HAVE ON HAND
[illegible] for sale the cargoes of the Reynard, Flying [illegible] and Flying Dragon, at $60 per ton. Ten other [illegible] are shortly expected to arrive, and the supply will be regular. Address C. S. MARSHALL, [illegible] American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., [illegible] [illegible]

BARN-YARD MANURE.
[illegible] to an acre, at 75 cents per load [illegible]
[illegible] days, at $1 per day [illegible]
[illegible] days, at $1 per day [illegible]
[illegible] $100 00

PERUVIAN GUANO.
[illegible] to acre, at $65 per ton [illegible]
[illegible] average to any point in U. States [illegible]
[illegible] and sowing [illegible]
[illegible]

AMERICAN GUANO.
[illegible] to acre, at $40 per ton [illegible]
[illegible] same as Peruvian [illegible]
[illegible] and sowing [illegible]
[illegible]

STATEMENTS OF FARMERS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE USED THE AMERICAN GUANO.

SUMMER HILL, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting, herewith, the results of the limited experience which it has been convenient for me to take during the present extraordinary cold and wet season. Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MILLS.

HON. CHAS. MASON, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

The experiment above referred to was made on Indian Corn, on a clay loam soil, in hills three feet apart, with Am. Guano, Peruvian Guano, and stable manure, 28 hills being assigned to each fertilizer, and the same number also sown with no manure. The date of sowing was June 1, and harvesting, Sept. 22. The result was in amount of stalks, straw or leaves:

American Guano	128¾ lbs.	Stable Manure	166¾ lbs.
Peruvian Guano	114¼ lbs.	No Manure	93¾ lbs.

The result in amount of ears with husks on was:

American Guano	54 lbs.	Stable Manure	44¼ lbs.
Peruvian Guano	45 lbs.	No Manure	37¼ lbs.

LANGLEY, Va., Nov. 18, 1857.

The Hon. J. Holt, Commissioner of Patents:

SIR: Last Spring I received from the Patent Office four pounds of the American Guano, with the accompanying schedules; I was not able to put it in the ground until the 16th of June; I then plowed two furrows, dropped four grains of corn to a hill at usual distance, and then mixed the Am. Guano with a peck of the same earth I was planting in (pure unadulterated poor Fairfax,) the four pounds making as near as possible, at the rate of 240 pounds per acre. I thinned it down to two plants in each hill, it was hoed once, and the cultivator run each side of each row twice. It was cut off at the ground at proper time. The land and treatment were the same in every respect, and when thoroughly dried, I weighed carefully each row separately, cornstalk and all, and the row without the Am. Guano weighed 58 pounds, and the one manured with the Am. Guano weighed 128 pounds. As I was not able to make a report in the schedule form, and was anxious to give to the Am. Guano a fair trial, I just planted it cornfield fashion on the poorest ground I had, and satisfied myself of its efficiency, and some of my neighbors also.

Yours most respectfully, HENRY C. TAYLOR.

LEBANON, New-London Co., Conn., Feb. 18, 1858.

SIR: I have been requested to furnish you with my experience in new Guano. * * * * * *

I am firm in the opinion that if this American Guano can be procured at a reasonable price, (say $45 or $50 a ton,) it will be a cheap and valuable fertilizer—one that will reproduce, on exhausted lands, a crop greater than can be returned by any known manure.

ASHER L. SMITH.

To the Com. of Patents, Washington, D. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1858.

SIR: On a patch of ground, quite worn out, upon which the year previous I had planted potatoes—the yield being so small, however, that they were scarcely worth digging—I planted some thirty hills of sweet corn. Just after the corn sprouted, I sprinkled American Guano in solution—say in quantity about sixteen ounces—leaving a half-dozen hills without its application. Where I used the Guano the yield was more than double that of the other, and the stalk was heavier and twice as large. I also used it in my garden on cucumbers, flower-beds, and grape-vines. The result here was even more surprising than upon the corn.

Very respectfully, THOS. WILLIS.

D. J. BROWN, Agricultural Department Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1858.

To the Hon. Com. of Patents, Washington, D.C.:

SIR: I made an experiment last Summer with a small quantity of the Am. Company's gauno, upon a single marrow squash seed, in my garden, the result of which was so very remarkable that for a long time I exhibited the product of my store, viz.: five squashes, in all weighing 70 pounds.

The soil was common sandy loam, and no other manure was applied to the hill, except a handful of Guano, mixed as follows: after the squash was up I dug a hole around the hill, about a foot from the plant, and some six inches below the roots, where I applied the preparation mixed well with the ground.

For a number of previous seasons I have raised the same kind of squash, but as I never before got half the quantity from any one vine I do not feel at liberty to withhold my testimony from the public. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POTTER.

ISLIP, Long Island, Dec. 20, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a sample of corn grown with Am. Guano, on land that was worn out which speaks for itself. In some parts of the field where the worm did not injure it, the corn was heavy.

So well satisfied am I of the value of Am. Guano, from what I have seen on my own and adjoining farms, that I shall use a larger quantity next Spring.

I have no doubt that it will supersede all other kinds of manure that farmers are obliged to purchase.

Yours truly, CORNELIUS J. BERGEN.

C. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Pres't. of the American Guano Co.

SEGUATOGUE, West Islip, Dec. 31, 1858.

C. S. Marshall, Esq., Pres't of the American Guano Co.

DEAR SIR: The corn I send you is a portion of the product from about sixty acres of land on which I used a little over three tons of Am. Guano. The land, although naturally good, had been worked so long without manures that my neighbors said I could not get a crop.

This corn is considered so fine here that I have been applied to for seed from it; still it is common corn increased in size by the use of your Guano. As you will observe, the whole ears are entirely covered with corn over the tips. For this land it would have cost me over $2,000 for other manure and putting it on, which would have very much reduced the profits of the crops.

I consider the Am. Guano superior to the Peruvian, as the corn was much better filled and more of it.

Truly yours, A. J. BERGEN.

BEDFORD, L. I., Jan. 20, 1859.

C. S. Marshall, Esq., Pres't of the American Guano Co.

DEAR SIR: I used a small quantity of Am. Guano last year on various crops, and the result was so wonderful that I consider it worth communicating to you. My crop of oats, although I used not over one hundred pounds of Am. Guano to the acre, was very far ahead of the field next adjoining, on which I used Peruvian Guano, the yield being more than three times as large. I tried the Am. Guano, also, on yellow corn and sweet corn, side by side with Peruvian Guano and other fertilizers. In both, the results from Am. Guano were very much larger than from the other manures, some of the sweet corn having fourteen rows to the ear, the largest ears I ever saw.

On peas, potatoes, and cabbages, the result was the same; and I consider the Am. Guano the best fertilizer I ever used. Yours, respectfully, F. J. BEYER.

MOUNT PLEASANT-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2, 1859.

C. S. Marshall, Esq., President of the Am. Guano Co.:

DEAR SIR: As the Am. Guano has but recently been introduced, and but few of our farmers know about the article, I will say to all such, by using two hundred or two hundred and fifty pounds per acre of the Am. Guano, they will be sure the first year to harvest twenty-five per cent more, beside benefiting the land for future crops.

I speak advisedly, having had, the last season, much experience in the use of it on corn, wheat, grass, cucumbers and melons, in all with equally beneficial results.

In order to test its relative value with the Peruvian, I planted four acres of corn, three of which I manured with the Am. and one acre with the Peruvian Guano, not using any other manure on either.

I found, until six or eight inches high, that manured with the Peruvian looked the best; but, soon after, there was no perceptible difference in the growth of the stalk. But, at earing and harvesting time, that manured with Am. Guano showed a decided superiority in the number and size of the ears.

I had thirteen grains of a new variety of corn, sent me by a friend, planted with Am. Guano, using no other manure; and from these I raised 21,875 kernels, carefully counted.

I used the Am. Guano on Spring wheat, laid down with clover and timothy seed. The grass seed took finely, and after the wheat was harvested, every plant of the clover headed out, a result I never before obtained with land highly manured with barn-yard manure.

Very respectfully yours, STERLING ARMSTRONG.

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 4, 1859.

* * * * * * * *

The latter experiment being so good, I was anxious to try it again; and in the Spring of 1858, I sent to New-York for a larger supply, but could obtain only about 150 pounds.

In June, I plowed up the forty rods referred to above, marking well the stakes of the previous year; and on that portion of ground where the Am. Guano had been spread, (and on which no other dressing had been applied) the grass was more than 50 per cent better than the twenty rods dressed with the Peruvian Guano; showing plainly, in my opinion, that I did not get the full benefit of the Am. Guano the first year.

About the 1st of August, I planted these forty rods with turnips, in rows about 2½ feet apart one way, and 1½ feet the other; four rows of which were on the patch of ground on which the Am. Guano had been applied the year before, and where I now again applied the Am. or Jarvis Island Guano; and on the balance of the forty rods, I used the Peruvian. The four rows were more than 75 per cent. in favor of the Am. Guano. These four rows manured by Am. Guano, were of mammoth growth, completely covering the surface of the ground, and of fine flavor. I had on these forty rods 230 bushels of the finest French turnips I ever raised.

I am satisfied from these experiments that the Am. guano is the best fertilizer I have ever used.

DANIEL HOWLAND, JR.

To C. S. MARSHALL.

NEWTOWN, L. I., February 17, 1859.

I hereby certify that I have used the Guano of the American Guano Company, and am satisfied with it as a fertilizer.

I tried it upon a crop of carrots, directly alongside of the Peruvian Guano and barn-yard manure.

Specimens of the crop were exhibited at the Queens County Agricultural Fair, and it was found that the roots raised by the American Guano were the best; those raised by the Peruvian Guano next best, and those raised by the barn yard manure the least of the three.

JOHN S. FOLK.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

WEST INDIES.

EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

Free and Slave Labor.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1859.

I have argued that the question of emancipation in the British West Indies, or in Barbadoes, which is under special consideration, is a commercial question and must be determined by a commercial standard. If this be true, and if, as I maintain, all other issues are involved in this, it is plain that a faithful comparison between the relative cost of free and slave labor, as found in Barbadoes, will exhibit which of the two systems is best suited to that Island. If it be cheaper to raise sugar in Barbadoes with free labor than with slave labor, then emancipation in Barbadoes has been a success. If not, not. Among a multitude of estimates that I have obtained on the subject, I select one presented by the Governor of these Islands. In a letter, written for publication, and very widely circulated, his Excellency says:

> "As to the relative cost of slave and free labor in this Colony, I can supply you with facts in which the most implicit reliance can be placed. They have been furnished to me by the proprietor of an estate containing 300 acres of land, and situated at a distance of about 12 miles from the shipping port. The estate referred to produced during Slavery, equal, on an average, to 140 hhds. of sugar of the present weight, and required 230 slaves. It is now worked by 90 free laborers—60 adults, and 30 under 16 years of age. Its average product, during the last seven years, has been 194 hhds. The total cost of labor has been £770 16s., or £3 19s. 2d. per hogshead of 1,700 pounds. The average of pounds of sugar to each laborer during Slavery was 1,043 pounds, and during freedom 3,660 pounds. To estimate the cost of slave labor, the value of 230 slaves must be ascertained; and I place them at what would have been a low average—£50 sterling each—which would make the entire stock amount to £11,500. This at 6 per cent. interest, which, on such property is much too low an estimate, would give [illegible]; cost of clothing, food, and medical attendance, I estimate at £3 10s., making £805. Total cost £1,495, or £10 12s. per hogshead, while the cost of free labor on the same estate is under £4."

This, it must be remembered, is a practical comparison between free and slave labor, and not an abstract estimate of the expenses of the two systems, to be varied by time, place, or circumstances. It is also a reasonable average of similar comparisons that might be instituted in all the Estates of the Island. I might multiply the examples if your space would permit; but those who would doubt the fairness of the one I have selected would doubt a hundred others. I can only say, on the assurance of the Governor himself, that his statistics come from a source of unquestioned reliability, and, if their application as an average representation be denied, it must be on the ground that the expenses of Slavery have been under-estimated. What American slave-holder would place the average value of his slaves at $250, and the cost of clothing, maintenance, medical attendance and depreciation at only $17? James McQueen, in his "Statistics of the British Empire," gives the actual cost of maintaining a slave in Barbadoes, before emancipation, with interest on his value, as £9 10s. sterling, considerably more than the Governor's estimate, and yet, according to the latter, field labor in Barbadoes during Slavery was two hundred and fifty per cent. more expensive than it is now under freedom!

The question, I think, *quoad* Barbadoes, does not admit of an argument. Among the expenses of a slave there must be included his food, clothing, medical attendance, house rent, depreciation at 10 per cent., and interest on the capital sum invested—all of which must be paid for every man, woman and child on an estate, in fair weather or in foul, in sickness or in health; and I have before me a variety of statistics which show that at least thirty per cent. of the slaves on an estate must on an average, be regarded as non-effective. Under the free system every laborer employed is necessarily an effective one, and his cost, according to the prevailing rate of wages in Barbadoes, is 25 cents a day. In the estimate that I have quoted above, it is demonstrated that the Barbadian laborer, who works by the task, which he can complete in six hours, does as much in that space of time as the slave did in his twelve hours forced work; but admitting, for the sake of argument, and against direct evidence to the contrary, that they worked alike, or even that the slave, under compulsion, worked better than the free man in his independence, there would still be a large margin in favor of freedom as the more economical system of the two. This the Barbadian planter has learnt by experience. He admits it readily, and if he did not admit it, there is practical evidence of its truth in the fact that agricultural land in Barbadoes will bring at this moment double what it brought under Slavery, and infinitely more than land brings in Cuba. Is it common sense to suppose that every acre of Barbadian ground—confessedly poor in comparison with the rich virgin soil of Cuba—that every available acre would be occupied, (as it is,) and would estates be greedily purchased at extravagant prices, (as they are,) if the production of sugar with free labor was an unprofitable business? I have stated it as a fact, of which any one may convince himself, that of the 106,000 acres in Barbadoes, 100,000 are under cultivation. Schomberg, who wrote in 1845, says that there were 40,000 acres planted in sugar-cane; and Davy, who wrote in 1854, has evidently borrowed his predecessor's figures. I think that they are an exaggeration. According to the best estimates that I have been able to procure, there are not more than 25,000 acres of cane in Barbadoes, and the *Agricultural Reporter*, a monthly periodical, published in Bridgetown, placed the number in 1853 at 23,333. But we may suppose that 25,000 acres are as near the truth as it is possible to get. Keeping this in view, we find, upon examination, that the average yearly importation of guano, during the past five years, has amounted in round numbers to $250,000, which would allow, for manuring alone, about $10 an acre. This certainly does not indicate that the land is naturally very rich, and yet the price it brings is most astonishing. Governor Hincks, in the letter from which I have already quoted, has selected an estate which, he says, gives a fair idea of the increased value of land on the island. The property in question, composed of 300 acres, was worth £50 an acre during Slavery, or a total of £15,000 sterling. The value of the slaves is estimated at £11,500—the sum that the proprietor received from them at the time of emancipation. *After* the compensation had been given, this very estate was sold for £15,000, and was purchased by the present proprietor a few years ago for £30,000, or about $500 an acre. This, I can assure you, is by no means an unusual price for land; for only last week an estate of 110 acres was bought for £14,000 sterling, which the purchaser himself had sold three years before for £9,000. It must be remembered that this land was not bought on a speculation, but purely and simply for agricultural purposes; and I question whether land anywhere outside of Barbadoes, will bring such exorbitant prices. One acre with another, over the whole island, is valued at from $400 to $600; and, after informing himself of these prices, and of the further great expense of manuring before the cane can be successfully cultivated, a stranger naturally asks why capitalists are so ready to purchase. There is only one answer: The profits of sugar-growing with free labor are amply remunerative, and were never more so than they are at present.

This brings me to the consideration of an important argument, used by those who still fancy that slave labor in Barbadoes would be cheaper than free. It is urged, and truly, that when the duties were removed by the Imperial Parliament from Cuban and other slave-grown sugars, the Barbadian planter complained that he was unable to compete with the foreign producers. I think that a simple quotation of late sales of real estate in Barbadoes is, of itself, a pretty strong proof that the complaints of the Barbadian planter were unfounded, and that, in reality, he *could* compete and *does* compete, on equal terms, with the foreign producer in the British market. But allowing the complaint to be just and the representation true—supposing that the Cuban *does* raise sugar cheaper than the Barbadian can—it is an erroneous inference that slave labor should, therefore, be more economical than free labor. Labor is not the *only* expense in the growth of sugar. There are the expenses of management, manure, machinery, and the interest on the value of the land, as well as the expense of labor. Now, it is a fact which needs no demonstration that while land in Barbadoes costs $500 an acre land in Cuba costs only $100—that while manure in Barbadoes costs $10 an acre, in Cuba none is required—that while, in Barbadoes, the canes must be planted every season, the land in Cuba is so rich that the process of ratooning can be carried on for many years in succession, with the smallest amount of work. These, and not the superior economy of his slave labor, have enabled the Cuban planter to undersell his Barbadian rival in the British market; but I altogether doubt whether he can continue to do so. In the richness of his soil the Cuban planter has an advantage that enables him to pay an extravagant price for labor, and that he does pay an extravagant price we know full well. It is a matter of common report that the average life of a field laborer on a Cuban estate is not over five years; but this is not regarded by the planter as any great misfortune, with the slave-trade in full operation. Supposing the value of a Cuban slave to be $500, his depreciation under the terrible work to which he is subjected will amount to 20 per cent., or $100 per annum; add to this the interest of capital, the expenses of maintenance, and the loss by non-effective laborers, and the cost to the Cuban proprietor for each of his slaves will be found to average $180 per annum. If we take another mode of arriving at the same conclusion we find this figure to be considerably under the mark. Those planters, for instance, who hire slaves, have to pay $25 a month to their owners, and to feed and clothe the laborers besides. The amount paid for hire will then be $300 per annum, and, estimating the cost of maintenance at $35 more, we arrive at a total of $335 a year as the actual expense per man to the Cuban planter who hires labor for his estate. Now, the cost of a Barbadian free laborer is only $75 a year. He receives in this island 25 cents a day, or rather a task, and he finds that ample in such a climate to supply all his wants. If he is unusually ambitious and industrious, as I have shown in a former letter that many of them are, he will often perform his two tasks per diem, and in the course of time will rise, as many have done, to positions of wealth, influence and independence.

The most formidable cry that the West India Proprietary have raised under emancipation is want of labor. The evil never existed in Barbadoes, and this, perhaps, may be regarded as the first cause of her unchecked prosperity. But in the other islands, where negroes have left the estates, I am perfectly convinced and can prove that, in nine cases out of ten, want of capital, heavy incumbrances incurred during Slavery, and a mistaken policy which obstinately refused any inducement to the laborer to remain on the soil, are the prime causes of desertion. In these islands, where land is cheap and abundant, the negroes, as Englishmen or Americans similarly circumstanced would do, have become small proprietors whenever and wherever they could, preferring an independent to a servile position—diminishing thereby, it is true, the supply of labor, but exhibiting themselves to be an industrious, rather than an indolent, people. While, therefore, many an old estate has been abandoned, we find, at the same time, a vast increase of small proprietors; insufficiency of labor, the want in all new countries, follows, as a matter of course. I do not doubt that there has been a want of labor in all the colonies except Barbadoes; I do not doubt that that want explains the diminution of their exports; but the fault and the folly lie at the door of the planter, and may be traced to his blindness and his extravagance. But, whatever be the cause, if there be in reality a deficiency of labor—if labor is all that is necessary to raise the West India Colonies to a loftier position than any they have hitherto occupied—I do not think that the regulation of a proper demand and supply should be left to time or to chance. Governor Hincks is of opinion that there *is* a sufficiency of labor in all the colonies, and that the resort to Coolie immigration was unnecessary and uncalled for. He thinks that this, next to Slavery, is the most expensive kind of labor—one to which it was impolitic to resort when Creole labor could be procured if the inducements of higher wages and a more liberal tenure were offered. The Governor advises that the labor question in the islands should be left to work itself out, which, he believes, it would do in one of the three following ways: First—That the planter would be obliged to increase the laborer's rate of wages, which he could afford to do in all the colonies except Barbadoes; or, secondly—That the planter would have to adopt the *Metairie* system—that is, to divide the profits with his laborer—a system that has been successfully worked in St. Lucia and Tobago, and is not unknown in the United States; or, thirdly—That the planter, who is now both Agriculturist and Manufacturer, would have to confine himself to manufacturing, for which he is better fitted by education and experience. These opinions, coming from such a source, must not be thrown aside as mere speculations, for they are the result of a very extended experience. As, however, they have no reference to Barbadoes, but only to those colonies which have imported large quantities of Asiatic Coolies under Government supervision, they have only a general bearing on the subject which I have undertaken in this letter to discuss.

I have instituted a comparison between free and slave labor in Barbadoes, where, under both systems, labor was necessarily abundant, and I deem it established that free labor is the cheaper of the two. But it would be unfair and illogical, from these premises, to draw any conclusions as to the cost of free and slave labor in the United States. The Island of Barbadoes, with its over-stocked and imprisoned population compelled to work on the harsh terms which the planters might dictate, has nothing in common with the slave States of the American Union, and an unbounded territory adjoining, to which the liberated classes, were their liberation within the bounds of possibility, would immediately resort. With as little prejudice as possible, I have endeavored to explain, in a summary way, what I have learnt during a residence on the Island; and while it appears, after comparing the two systems, that free labor in Barbadoes is cheaper than slave labor, the same result can, with still greater force, be shown by the improvement in Barbadian commerce and in all other branches of material prosperity.

W. G. S.

Views of Governor Hincks on the Emancipation Question.

To Dr. Augusta, President, and the other Trustees of the Association for the Education and Elevation of the Colored People of Canada:

Gentlemen: I thank you most sincerely for this address. In the position which, by the gracious favor of Her Majesty, I have the honor to occupy, it is my duty to avoid the discussion of disputed points of public policy, but I feel assured that there would be a general concurrence of opinion in all parts of the British dominions that the question of Slavery can no longer be considered as a controverted one. When, therefore, I have been urged by philanthropists of other nations to communicate to them my opinion as to the result of emancipation in the British West India Colonies, I have not hesitated to do so; and I feel assured that the more the subject is discussed, the more general will be the conviction that those results have been most satisfactory. I have endeavored, so far as I have had the opportunity to do so, to remove a misapprehension which has prevailed, even among many sincere advocates of emancipation, as to the comparative cheapness of slave labor, and as to the willingness of the African race to work, not only for their maintenance but to obtain those comforts which civilization has rendered indispensable. The enormous expense of slave labor is now almost universally admitted, and it is even contended by well informed writers that it is much greater than the cost of labor in the Northern States of the American Union, and in Canada. It cannot be denied that one of the results of Emancipation has been that in many of the sugar-producing colonies the exports of the staple products have seriously fallen off, while in others it has been found necessary to import laborers from distant countries at considerable expense. In Barbadoes where alone the experiment of cultivating sugar plantations by means of hired laborers has had a fair trial, the result has been most successful. The exports have largely increased, the proprietors are perfectly satisfied, and land readily commands a price many hundred fold greater than it does in countries where Slavery exists. It is however perfectly true that in colonies where land is very abundant, and where consequently it possesses only a nominal value, labor is scarce and dear. This would be an unsuitable opportunity to enter upon a discussion as to the causes of the abandonment of the sugar estates by many of the laborers after emancipation. I have no doubt that the tenure of land, a tenancy-at-will, which so far as my knowledge extends is the only one which the proprietors have hitherto offered, has had the effect of inducing the laborers to obtain it elsewhere.

It was well observed by the present Prime Minister of England, the Earl of Derby, in a dispatch dated 7th February, 1842:

> "I cannot think it is desirable to attempt to enforce labor by penalties in the shape of rent to be exacted only in the event of non-performance; and I think universal experience has shown that those properties have prospered most where the two questions of rent and labor have been kept wholly distinct. Experience has shown what reason would anticipate, that the industry of the negro is like that of all mankind is drawn out just in proportion to the interest which he has in the produce of his labor. And although I have great hesitation in offering any suggestions on this subject, I cannot but add that it appears to me probable that no inconsiderable success might attend the introduction into Demarara of the Metairie system."

Another distinguished British statesman, Lord John Russell, has thus described the object of emancipation:

> "Carrying into effect the religious and benevolent views of the nation at large, it was their object to convert slaves into freemen, to rescue their brethren of Africa from the lash of compulsory toil, and to establish them as Christian men on the soil where they had been transported as chattels or beasts of burden. On this, the principal question of all, there is, I am happy to say, no room for doubt. None of the most inveterate opponents of our recent measures of emancipation allege that the negroes have turned robbers or plunderers, or blood-thirsty insurgents. What appears from their statement is that they have become shop-keepers and petty traders, hucksters and small freeholders—a blessed change which Providence has enabled us to accomplish."

While it is my own deliberate opinion that a very large amount of labor which is now wasted or less profitably employed could be obtained for the cultivation of sugar, I am not prepared to admit that the success of the great measure of emancipation is to be tested in this way. The true test, it seems to me, is the progress of the African race. The best proof of the industry of that race is, that large numbers have acquired, and are daily acquiring, large properties. They are amenable to the laws, anxious for the education of their children, and good and loyal subjects of the Queen. I do not wish to be misunderstood. There is still vast room for improvement, but I certainly concur in the following statement of a prelate esteemed and respected by all who have the advantage of his friendship; I refer to the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes:

> "Looking from this point of view at the dangers and difficulties attending the experiment, I certainly think we have, in Barbadoes especially, great reason to say that the advantages resulting from the abolition of Slavery, have been quite as great as we could reasonably expect in so short a time—much greater indeed than the most sanguine amongst us, I believe, ever anticipated."

I have, perhaps, extended my remarks to a length unsuitable for such an occasion, but I am aware of the deep interest which is taken in this country in this subject, and I have not therefore hesitated to convey to you the opinions which I have formed on it. Let me once more assure you of my gratitude for your confidence, and of my devotion to the cause of universal emancipation from Slavery.

TORONTO, April 30, 1859. F HINCKS.

ART IN FRANCE.

The French Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris—Works of American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The great French Exhibition of Fine Arts opened to the public on Friday last. The exhibition is held in the Crystal Palace of the Champs Elysées, as on former occasions, and finds in this spacious building, notwithstanding the immense number of objects exposed, more than ample room. The light is favorable to the display of the pictures. The artists cannot complain that their pictures for want of room are placed out of sight, for none are higher than fifteen feet, and ten or fifteen thousand people can easily circulate in the rooms. Thirteen thousand persons were in fact admitted during the course of the day on Sunday.

The number of pictures presented this year for exhibition was about 8,000. Of these a little more than one-half were rejected, so that, according to the catalogue, but 3,894 numbers remain on exhibition. Three rooms, however, remain partly unoccupied, those devoted to the English, German and Flemish schools, and it is said that when these are filled the number of pictures on exhibition will reach 6,000.

I propose to give such a notice of the objects of art on exhibition as will interest the general reader only. And, first in order, come the works of American artists residing in Paris.

Mr. May, of New-York, exhibits four pictures: "Francis I. mourning over the death of his son;" "Haidee and Zoë finding the body of Don Juan on the beach;" "An Italian Peasant Girl Inscribing her vow of love on a tomb;" and "A Portrait of an American Lady."

Mr. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, exhibits three pictures: "A St. Agnes," "The Giant's Stairway at Venice," and "The Virtuoso."

Mr. Saintin, of New-York, exhibits seven pictures: "The Rag-pickers of New-York;" "Portraits of the Count Montholon, French Consul-General at New-York, and the Countess;" "Portrait of M. Borg," Chancellor of the Consulate at New-York; "Portrait of M. de Bocandé," Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars; "Portraits of Señora Pepita Gassier and Alfred Musard."

Mr. Welsh, of New-York, exhibits "A Sunset on the Prairies of Illinois."

Mr. Leopold Burthe, of New-Orleans, has three pictures, entitled: "War," "Love" and "Peace."

Mr. Richard Greenough, of Boston, exhibits two statues: An equestrian statue of Washington, in plaster, and an Indian pursued by Civilization, in plaster.

A student of Powers, Mr. C. F. Fuller, of Florence, exhibits a marble bust of a lady, Mlle. de B——.

Mr. Alexander Ritchie, of New-York, exhibits a large engraving of Washington and his Generals.

Mr. James Whisler, of Boston, exhibits two engravings, in *eau forte*, "A Portrait of a Lady" and "A Mustard Merchant at Cologne."

These are all, I believe, of the American exhibitors. Mr. Chaplin, a French subject of English origin, well known in American society in Paris, and who has gained a superior rank lately among French artists, exhibits three pictures in his peculiar style, "Astronomy," "Poesy," and "A Diana." Another picture, painted for one of the Ministers of State in the same style, was rejected by the committee for its indency. The committee do not object to nude female figures, for the Exhibition is full of them, but it appears that there were certain lines in the rejected figure which the committee found too suggestive.

Mrs. Henrietta Brown, a pupil of Chaplin's, exhibits several pictures, one of which, "Sisters of Charity, dressing the wounds of a Boy," has already taken rank as one of the best, if not the best picture of the present Exhibition.

There are two paintings of the burning of the *Austria*. The largest one by Isabey is a remarkable picture, and gives one a most striking idea of the horrible scene. Only to give dramatic effect he has added a storm to the conflagration, and has painted the water too blue and with too much detail. The picture attracts great attention, not only on account of the interest of the subject and its vigorous treatment, but from the high reputation of the artist. The other picture of this terrible catastrophe is by M. Philippe Tanneur, of Marseilles, but it is not equal to the work of M. Isabey.

The widow of M. Guignet, at Aix, in Provence, exhibits two pictures of her late husband's painting, which we are safe in predicting would never have been placed on exhibition if the good man had been still living. The first is thus catalogued: "Portrait of a member of the Chamber of Representatives of the United States of America; question of Cuba." This picture arrested my attention at a distance of a hundred feet. It was the style and not the subject of the picture that struck me. But two colors were used in its painting—a dirty white and a sooty black. The picture was "fire-eating," even to the color of the paint. It looks as if after the coat of blackish white paint had been laid on, the artist had stood off and finished the picture by throwing balls of soot at it. Not satisfied, however, with this original and striking execution in the style, he has taken liberties with the subject quite as original and striking. Imagine a tall man, with a large Websterian head, a clean shaved face, a Roman nose, and a concentrated severity of expression really painful to look at, which represents no doubt the painter's idea of a man ready to swallow Cuba, and Spain with it if necessary, and all this done up in the sooty manner already described. The orator stands on the tribune—as it is the custom in France—a mere liberty on the part of the artist. Beyond the speaker, and much lower down, appear half-a-dozen lugubrious-looking heads, supposed to be members in their places. Still further away, in the gallery, is a crowd of ladies, in low-necked white dresses and bare heads, doing honor in ball attire to the "question of Cuba." And all done up in staring sooty white. A gentleman at my side suggested before looking at the catalogue that the severe-looking individual was a street showman about to set his puppets in movement, or perhaps a patent blacking man extolling the qualities of his wares. In all my life I never saw so absurd an attempt at a picture, and the affair would only be laughable if it were not for the fact that the committee rejected four thousand pictures, and allowed this one to pass. The other picture by this artist is a portrait of young Mr. Soule, son of the Hon. Pierre Soule of New Orleans. It is painted in the same style as the other picture, and represents the subject as a tall man, without beard. (Mr. Soule, Jr., is a small man, and wears a moustache.) The figure is draped in the Roman *toga virilis*, while the head, the face, and the *pose* singularly resemble those of the Cuban orator in the other picture.

Etex, as usual, exhibits several pictures and busts. Eugene Delacroix has eight pictures—all large, and mostly biblical or mythological subjects, painted for churches or private individuals. Duveau exhibits a picture—the first French picture on the subject I recollect having seen—of the Battle of Waterloo. It is but an episode, however: the attack of the Prince Jerome, in the morning, on the Hougoumont farm, from which, the catalogue informs the reader, the irresistible King of Westphalia drove out the *élite* of the English army. It is the first time, perhaps, that the Prince Jerome has been made to shoulder the title of "irresistible."

The two Flandrins exhibit a large number of pictures, which fully sustain their European reputation. Gendron also has furnished three gems in his particular style. Gerome, who carried off the honors of the last exhibition in the *genre* style of painting, is likely to be awarded the same place at the present exhibition. Last year his "Sortie d'un bal Masqué," a small picture 20 by 32 inches, sold in England for 24,000 francs. He exhibits this year a large picture representing the dead body of Cæsar lying alone in its blood in the deserted Senate-Chamber; another of the salute to Cæsar, by the gladiators in the amphitheatre, before going to death; and a third, the King Candaule showing his naked queen, of whose beauty he was very vain, to one of his favorites, Gyges, concealed in the chamber. These are all pictures of the very highest order of merit.

Heim exhibits sixty-four portraits of members of the Institute of France. Hildebrant, (Berlin,) exhibits thirty-eight pictures. The Princess Mathilde, (pupil of M. Eugene Giroux, son of the wealthy toy-man on the Boulevard des Capucines,) exhibits three aquarelle portraits of a high order of merit. Muller, whose magnificent picture of the "Reign of Terror," in the Luxembourg, many of your readers will recollect, exhibits, this year, another remarkable picture, "The Proscription of Young Irish Catholic Women in 1655." Palizzi exhibits one of the best pictures of the collection, a Norman landscape, with cattle. Pils has five pictures, one of which is on the subject he treated exclusively at the last exhibition, the siege of Sebastopol.

Winterhalter, the court painter, gives us this year three pictures: A portrait of the Russian Princess, Marie Woronzoff, a portrait of the Wallachian Princess Gregoire Gagarine, and a study. Wyld, of London, has three aquarelles on the same subject, a landscape in the Bagnéres de Bigorre, Pyrenees.

Of the official pictures, M. Yvon stands this year, as at the last exhibition, in the front rank. Then his "Assault of the Malakoff" took the grand prize, as his "Gorge of the Malakoff" is destined to do this year. The latter is, beyond doubt, the best battle scene that has been painted for many years in France, and if we except the La Smala of Horace Vernet, (with which, however, it cannot be compared, since the style is so totally different,) excels any of that artist's works. This picture, which is about sixteen feet long and twelve high, was painted for the palace of Versailles, where the Government is illustrating in detail all the events of the Crimean war, for the admiration of future generations. M. Yvon is finishing another picture, "*La Courtine de Malakoff*," a battle scene for Versailles, which will be brought to the exhibition in a few days.

M. Noel exhibits a large and very elaborately painted picture of the reception of Queen Victoria by Napoleon on board the *Bretagne*, at Cherbourg, last Summer, which will most probably go to the State gallery at Versailles. M. Larivière has also painted a picture for Versailles, representing the entrance of Louis Napoleon into Paris after his famous Southern trip during the ten years' Presidency. M. Gleize has also painted a large picture for the Versailles gallery, representing the distribution of the eagles by the Prince President on the Champ de Mars the 10th of May, 1852.

In sculpture, M. Etex exhibits five pieces, among the rest an admirable bust of Gen. Cavaignac, and two statues—one of Paris and one of Helene—ordered by the State for the Court of the Louvre, for those niches so long vacant and so difficult to fill. M. Iselin exhibits a bronze bust of Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and a marble bust of his son, Capt. Bonaparte, of the French Army, (just returned from a visit to the United States.)

M. Lequesne, the distinguished chess player, exhibits seven objects, among which are a plaster copy of his bust of Paul Morphy, a bust of M. Saint-Amant, and a statue of Marshal Saint Arnaud, ordered by the Government for the palace of Versailles. All the works of this artist are of superior merit. Count Nieuwerkerke, Director of the Louvre, exhibits two busts, one of which is a portrait of the Princess Murat.

Mr. Fagnani, of New York, now living here, for some inexplicable reason had his pictures rejected by the committee. He offered portraits of the Queen Christina of Spain, the brother of the Duke D'Alba, the Prince and Princess Czartoryska, M. Louis Jourdain, editor of the *Siècle*, and two or three others, all painted from the originals, who are patrons of Mr. Fagnani, and all superior to the majority of portraits admitted to the exhibition; and yet they were rejected. M. Fagnani exhibited in the French Exhibition of 1848; he is a member of the Royal Academy of Naples, was court-painter to Queen Isabella, and was decorated with the Order of St. Ferdinand—titles which offer some guarantee for the merit of his works. It is impossible indeed that the Committee should have examined M. Fagnani's pictures, for their merits have been recognized by some of the first art critics of Paris, and their rejection has been made the subject of a furious attack in several journals on the judgment of the Committee. His, however, are not the only superior works refused to give place to inferior ones, and it appears tolerably evident that next year the system of a jury of admission will be dispensed with, and the public appointed the judge. Everybody will then find their proper level, and if any artist has the misfortune to exhibit an absurdly inferior picture, he will be laughed out of the profession into some more congenial occupation. Of course there must be a Committee to reject indecent pictures or attacks on the Government.

Neither Ingres, nor Horace Vernet, nor Rosa Bonheur, nor Courbet, the illustrious head of the realist school, exhibit this year.

As usual, the number of episodes of the Crimean war is quite large. The artists are making the best use of this prolific subject, and it can never be said that the siege of Sebastopol is wanting in its pictorial history. Other subjects calculated to perpetuate the memory of the reign of Louis Napoleon abound, while there is almost a total absence of subjects connected with the previous Governments, back to the time of the first Empire.

One artist who had offered three statues to the Committee—all three said to be works of superior merit—was so deeply mortified and irritated in finding one retained and the other two rejected, that he gained admission before the opening of the exhibition, and with a hammer demolished the accepted statue.

Mr. Horace Vernet is about to marry the widow of the late M. de Bois-Richeux.

MALAKOFF.

Where are you Going next Summer?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A question just now of greater moment to the ladies than the fluctuations of the cotton market and the beginning of hostilities in Europe to the gentlemen. I say ladies, and mean thereby at once to crush the individual who would presumptuously suppose the gentlemen have anything to do with the matter.

That there are ostensible "heads of families" is a fact not to be controverted, but the rule will hold good that said "heads" are almost invariably the feet thereof.

To the all-important question, the fashionable dame answers with an air of nonchalance, "Oh! to Newport, of course, with a turn at Sharon in the beginning of the season—all sorts of people go to Saratoga now, so that is out of the question."

Another is going to their country seat. Said "seat" being a small house in an unknown locality, which since the time it came into their possession her husband has vainly endeavored to sell.

No. 3, whose "head of the family" has made a few speculations on the wrong side, declares in private, that she won't go anywhere if she can't go like other people; and in public, that she is utterly wearied of leaving home and its comforts for a seven-by-nine-whitewashed-room, with a glass no bigger than her hand.

Yet another will be obliged to spend a few days at Niagara before going to Saratoga. "Niagara is such a tiresome place—when one does go out, there is nothing to look at but scenery."

Fast boys and fast girls answer with one accord—Lake Mahopac. Ditto answers the lady, who having struggled to the "border-land" of society, thinks it an eligible place to make acquaintances.

Daughters, whose fathers faintly endeavor to stem the current of bad habits, declare "they won't go no where if they can't go to a hotel. What's the use of going away at all, if they must be shut up in a furnished cottage?"

But there are some responses almost never to be heard. Such as,—we are going to recruit—we shall take very little luggage—our girls will be all the better for country air and rambles in a quiet place—we expect to fill our folios with sketches.

There is a familiar saying in England, as well as on the Continent, about people going to the sea-side to wear their old clothes. Indignant mothers, indignant daughters! mentally I hear you shriek in concert—"shocking, barbarous, dreadful! To leave the city in summer only for health; and to spend one's time in riding, walking, reading, botanizing, sketching! and, worse than all, to have a private sitting-room, and know nobody but one's own family! Better to stay in the City, for here we can have the Fifth-avenue and Broadway!"

Even so; I grant for you; but before we pass on, think with pity of all that is wanting to these unfortunates of other lands. They cannot go out entirely unattended wherever they list; the fathers and mothers are not obedient; they can neither giggle nor teeter in the street, nor exchange glances with male passers-by. And to compensate for the want of these last-named amusements, nothing is to be seen but a quiet dignity, and a modest composure of manner.

Mais, revenons nous à nos moutons. The harvest is past, the summer is ended, let us examine the crop we have gathered.

Matron and maid return to their homes, paler and more wearied than they were when they left them. The young lady who has flirted "extensively," has had "a grand time." She, who has become engaged to one of her new acquaintances, or who expects soon to be so, has had a "delicious summer."

The lady, whose ceaseless attentions to the ladies A. B. and C., have at last been rewarded by their returning her call, assumes a fashionably indifferent air while adroitly alluding to their visits to her, and thinks she will go again to the same place.

While all, who have found no one dressing better than themselves, are quite satisfied.

With the crop gathered into the store-houses of young gentlemen we have nothing to do. Enough, that, in general, wheat is to be found there; whether the ladies bring home anything worse than chaff, let them decide. One thing is certain, each one is ready to ask her neighbor, where she is going *next* summer.

A HELPLESS PATERFAMILIAS.

Politics in New-Jersey—Miscellaneous Speculations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 11, 1859.

Ex-Governor Vroom, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, will probably be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. He denounces Mr. Buchanan, and, therefore, is popular with the Democracy. Recently he received the Democratic vote of the Legislature for Senator—Mr. Wright, an adherent of Mr. Buchanan, receiving three votes—and Mr. Ten Eyck, the Republican, (though rather conservative,) getting the election. Still, though the President has been very completely extinguished in this State, you must not suppose that the Forney "Squatter Sovereigns" have obtained a foothold here. There are not two of them in the State, that I am aware of, and Douglas has ceased to be mentioned. Guthrie is named by some of the politicians; but Wise will be the man. The Republicans are pretty unanimous for Seward. Between these two leaders the contest would be close. Commodore Stockton would, most likely, gravitate towards Wise. Governor Vroom, I understand, upon his return from Prussia, was not treated with dignity by the President. He was kept waiting, and when admitted had to explain who he was and what he had recently been. And, besides, he was not invited to dinner. In short he was *Forsythed*.

ALPHA.

Protection to our Commercial Interests in the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—Will you permit me through the columns of your valuable journal, to suggest to the Navy Department the propriety of affording protection to our citizens and commercial interests in the Mediterranean.

The United States trade with Southern Europe is daily increasing. The commercial statistics of 1857 show that near 200,000 tons of shipping were there employed, and still, notwithstanding that our merchant ships are scattered over the fifty ports of this inland sea, only two United States men-of-war at present navigate its waters.

The late European news has aroused our fears, and we seek protection to our trade. War will probably be followed by revolutions and their excesses. The same outrages perpetrated in Sicily in 1848, and checked by the timely arrival of a man-of-war, may again be repeated. It is to avoid such annoyance that we appeal to Secretary Toucey, who, we hope, takes sufficient interest in our commercial marine to listen to our suggestion. Let the Mediterranean squadron be reinforced, and the sooner the better.

A MERCHANT.

The Portsmouth Ordered to the Mediterranean.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Friday, May 6.

The United States ship *Portsmouth* is being fitted out with utmost dispatch. It is rumored her destination has been changed, that she will immediately proceed to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron. We are flattered by the Secretary's selection, and doubt not the *Portsmouth* will sustain her well-earned reputation as a fast sailer.

Her officers have reported for duty. The crew was transferred from the ship *Boston*. The men are young and fine-looking, numbering in all two hundred.

The following is a correct list of officers: Commander, Calhoun; Lieutenants, Reil, Stephens, Burnet, Crabb and Abbot; Purser, Bates; Surgeon, Maxwell; Marine Officer, Broome; Boatswain, Dean; Gunner, Hamilton; Carpenter, Tog; Sail-maker, Taten.

The departure of the *Portsmouth* will be welcome news to our European tourists. Secretary Toucey displays considerable judgment in the selection of officers and ship. The interests of our countrymen are well cared for, and the traveling community will thank the Secretary for his prompt action.

Plain Explanation of a Remarkable Scientific Fact.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Picking up a Times of last week, this morning, I was amused at a singular letter from some singular ninny doubting the doubt of the *Scientific American* respecting the alleged fact that travelers, when bewildered on their way, always travel in circles.

In proof of the truth of this absurd notion, he states that travelers do so travel, sometimes in greater and sometimes in smaller circles. This is mere assertion; but it would be silly to object to it as such, when the fact, (if it is one,) is readily explained. The explanation is: That every traveler who, when bewildered as aforesaid, has traveled in such a circle, *has had one leg shorter than the other*. The consequent result, to wit: Traveling in a circle must be manifest to every boy who has trundled an uneven hoop. The variance in the circumference of the circles, was simply occasioned by the greater or less variance in the length of the traveler's legs.

Yours, clearly, LOGIC.

Incidents of the Campaign in Virginia.

A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY—O. JENNINGS WISE AND JOHN M. BOTTS.

The political contest in Virginia has stirred up a great deal of bad blood. The personal controversies are becoming very spicy. The last specimen is a card issued by Mr. O. Jennings Wise, through the columns of his paper, the Richmond *Enquirer*, leveled at the Hon. John M. Botts, and treating that distinguished gentleman in the most disrespectful manner. Mr. Wise rejects with great disdain the "insinuation" of Mr. Botts, that he is striving to make atonement for his ardent opposition to Mr. Letcher, and turns his batteries upon Mr. Botts after this violent and extremely personal manner:

> "As to my 'juvenile' age and imputed want of discretion, I am past twenty-eight years of age. Since attaining manhood, I have successively received from the chief Executive of my country two commissions of high trust and confidence. During four years, I have served that country to the entire satisfaction of my official superiors, and it involves no egotism to say that the service was rendered far more faithfully, more usefully, more efficiently than Mr. John Minor Botts has ever served even those whom nature has confided to his guardianship. "Worse than an infidel," he has failed to make provision even for those of his own household.
>
> If I am wanting in discretion, certainly Mr. Botts is not the man to instruct me in that virtue....... If discretion be the test, I confidently assert that at twelve years of age I was superior to Mr. Botts' past maturity."

After a column and a-half of denunciations, Mr. Wise fires this parting shot:

> "At the very time that I opposed Mr. Letcher's nomination, I did not fail to avow publicly that I would vote for him, if nominated. I have deceived no one; my support of Mr. Letcher has been dictated solely by conscious motives of duty and patriotism, and among the numerous friends upon whom I rely for advice, not one has ever suggested a remonstrance or a doubt as to the entire propriety of my decision. Certainly I shall not veer from it because of the sneers *of a man whom I do not recognize as an equal in any respect, mental, moral or social*, and whom I do not consider entitled or capable to express a decision on any point of morality, private or political."

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of officers of the new United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, now fitting out at Philadelphia as the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron:

Flag-Officer, John B. Montgomery; Captain, John Rudd; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, A. S. Baldwin; Lieutenants, Henry Rolando, William G. Temple, W. W. Queen, Bancroft Gherardi; Master, J. W. Harris; Captain of Marines, John C. Grayson; Second Lieutenant of Marines, J. Howard Rathbone; Boatswain, James Walker; Gunner, George Sirian; Carpenter, John P. Butler; Sailmaker, Wm. B. Fugitt; Master's Mates, Eugene W. Watson, A. S. C. Wilmutt, W. J. Feurgerson, Thomas C. Cuddy.

Non-Combatants—Surgeon, Solomon Sharp; Purser, A. E. Watson; Engineer-in-Chief, W. W. W. Wood; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. T. Hord; Captain's Clerk, R. G. Mosely; Purser's Clerk, James W. Heron; Engineers, Edward D. Ruby, Thomas Williamson, James D. Wright, Joseph N. Cahill, Charles D. Valia and Francis Cronin.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER VENUS.—A letter from Rome to the London *Morning Post* says: "All subjects of interest have yielded, for the moment, to the statue which was discovered in a vineyard, on Friday week, half a mile beyond the Porte Portese, at a depth of forty palms below the surface, and is now, after an obscurity of centuries, restored to the public, in the antiquarian dépôt of the discoverer, Signor Guidi, who has devoted his life to the excavation of classic localities in Rome and the neighborhood, and has at last secured a prize which will render his name famous. It will give a sufficient idea of the merit of the statue in question to say that it is generally considered as likely to rival the reputation of the Medician Venus at Florence. The attitude is nearly the same, but some differences in the composition—for instance, the absence of the Cupid on the supporting dolphin—and a decidedly different character in the figure itself, show that one is not a copy of the other. The Venus just discovered appears to me to be of a less ideal type than the "Venus de Medici," and in accurate study of nature the sculptor seems to have introduced into his statue some trace of individuality, especially in the legs, from the knees downwards, which want the rounded proportions which are so exquisite in the rest of the figure. The head was found at a short distance from the Torso. It presents great sweetness of expression, as far as it can be judged in its present condition, wanting the nose and a portion of the upper lip. It is likewise not of that disproportionate smallness which strikes the beholder on first contemplating the "Venus de Medici." The marble is Parian, and the work evidently the production of a Greek chisel. This statue possesses a great advantage over the "Venus de Medici," in having the arms and hands nearly perfect, whereas the Florentine treasure had the arms and hands restored by Bernini. The fingers, however, are wanting, but their position is indicated by the marks of their supports still left on the torso. This addition to the gallery of ancient divinities was found in the Manani vineyard, a locality formerly occupied by the garden of Cæsar, and subsequently those of Geta, and from which other valuable *trouvailles* may be expected. It is not known who will be the purchaser of this treasure. The Duke of Grammont is said to be the highest bidder as yet, having offered 15,000 scudi (£3,300); but the Government has, of course, the previous right of purchase or refusal.

THE OBERLIN TRIALS.—The Cleveland *Herald* explains the reasons of the plea of *noli contendere* entered by four of the Rescuers at Cleveland, as follows:

> "The inside history of this matter has been given by one of these defendants. It seems they had an interview Thursday with the Marshal, who showed them a letter from Attorney-General Black, instructing the Marshal to resist any State Court *habeas corpus* writ to the utmost, and by force. The Marshal said he should refuse to obey any writ from the State Court, and if he was arrested for contempt he expected to be released by Judge McLean on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Marshal stated that the law would be thoroughly enforced against the Oberlin men, but there was no disposition to punish severely the Wellington men. Under these statements, these men were induced to come into court and enter their plea, and receive sentence."

IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE REGULATION—POSTMASTERS TO REPORT NUMBER OF LETTERS.—We understand that the Post-office Department, with the view of obtaining accurate and reliable information as to the *number of letters* transmitted in the mails, has so changed the blank form of the "account of mails sent" as to secure official entries therein of the *number of letters sent* from each post-office; thus to enable the Department in future to report the aggregate number of letters mailed throughout the United States in each fiscal year, or during any specified period of shorter duration. The new blanks, calling for this information, will hereafter be supplied to postmasters, and it is presumed that all will have been furnished in time to commence this report by the 1st of July. Any postmasters not so supplied should insert the number in an additional column of the blanks now in use.—*Constitution.*

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Seventh Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Richmond, Va.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 7.

Yesterday morning the Seventh Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention commenced its Session in the First Baptist Church in this City. In point of numbers, it is the largest Baptist Convention ever held in the United States, all the Southern, or Slave-holding, States being largely represented. Among its delegates are the ablest and most distinguished preachers in the Southern division of the Church.

In 1832, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was organized. It embraced the entire Baptist denomination of the United States, and they continued their union up to May, 1845, when they disagreed and separated. The Southern wing then met at Augusta, Ga., and organized the present body; the Rev. W. B. JOHNSON, of S. C., being elected President, and continued in that office until the Session of 1851, when he was superseded by the Rev. R. B. C. HOWELL, D. D., of Va. The design of the Convention is to promote foreign and domestic missions. The Convention consists of members who contribute funds, or one delegated by religious bodies contributing funds—the system of representation being one member for every hundred dollars. The Sessions are biennial, and have been held in Augusta, Ga.; Richmond, Va.; Charleston, Nashville, Baltimore, Montgomery, Ala.; and the Convention preceding this in Louisville Ky.; Dr. HOWELL having been the presiding officer during four Sessions.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, every part of the house being crowded with citizens and strangers. To afford seats for the delegates, a committee was obliged to clear the pews in the body of the house.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. HOWELL, and after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to the election of officers. Pending the counting of the ballots, the time was occupied in religious exercises. The tellers finally reported that 434 votes had been cast, and that Dr. HOWELL had received 228, whereupon he was declared elected. In anticipation of this event, the Doctor had prepared an address, which he read to the Convention, and in conclusion resigned the office, his resignation being unanimously accepted. The election and resignation of Dr. HOWELL was considered a master-stroke of policy, and was regarded with great favor by some and chargin by others. A personal difficulty between Dr. HOWELL and the Rev. J. R. GRAVES had greatly excited the Southern churches for two or three years past, and the friends of both parties were here in large numbers, ready for a fierce contest, and it was supposed that the resignation of the Doctor would keep the matter of difference out of the Convention, which, however, still seems to be doubtful. The following extract from Dr. HOWELL's address is interesting in this connection, as bearing upon this point:

"Local troubles have given my name an identity with certain great principles of Church policy. I have seen a disposition to convert this Convention into an ecclesiastical court, to the subversion of those great principles which have existed ever since the foundation of the Church; principles which I love, and will always adhere to—and I fear my retaining the office may be made the occasion of the introduction of new and disturbing elements into your body. You are assembled here from the whole South, and have greater questions to consider than mere disputes which belong to local churches. This is in some measure a missionary body. Relying upon your sympathy and support, brothers and sisters have gone into foreign lands. Let not their interest be embarrassed by bringing into your body questions which do not belong here, and which you have no right to consider. Were this the place for the conflict I would cheerfully enter the list and maintain the cherished principles of the Church or perish in their overthrow. This Convention must confine itself to the objects prescribed by the Constitution. The great principles of the Gospel—the Gospel of Christ—must be preached throughout the world—at home and abroad. Glorious is the work before us, and fearful the responsibility. What can we do if our counsels are divided—what can we accomplish without God's blessing resting on us—what good can we effect without singleness of purpose, unity and harmony among ourselves.

And now, brethren, in conclusion, I respectfully but firmly, *resign the office* of President of this Convention."

Dr. HOWELL is a man of much ability, and wields a large influence. He is the author of several popular religious works, among which may be mentioned "The Cross," "The Way of Salvation," "The Covenants," "The Terms of Communion," "The Deaconship," "The Evils of Infant Baptism," &c., &c. For a long time Dr. HOWELL was pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., but now resides in Nashville, Tenn.

The Rev. J. R. GRAVES also resides in Nashville, and is the Editor of the *Tennessee Baptist* and of the *Southern Baptist Review*, and is also extensively engaged in publishing Baptist books. By a large party he is regarded as the ablest of all the Baptist divines, although but thirty-seven years of age. As a writer, he is bold and uncompromising, and wherever he detects what he considers false doctrines or practices in the Baptist Church, he fearlessly exposes and denounces them, so that he has come to be regarded as the head of a large and important Reform party—the masses sympathizing with him, and the Doctors of Divinity generally opposed to him. His opposers rule this Convention, and thus far, he has been excluded from all Committees, and from every prominent position. It is confidently asserted that if these two parties array themselves against each other in this Convention, that the dismemberment of the Church (South) is certain.

Upon the resignation of Dr. HOWELL, the Convention again balloted for President, but the whole of the morning session was exhausted in a vain attempt to agree, and at 2 o'clock adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. BASIL MANLY, of S. C., in the chair, and again proceeded to ballot for President. Upon the first trial 450 votes were cast, but without an election. After several other ineffectual attempts, the Rev. Dr. RICHARD FULLER, of Baltimore, was elected, having received 206 votes out of 397, his highest competitor being Prof. MELL, of Ga., who received 112 votes.

The officers of the Convention are as follows:—

President—The Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., of Baltimore.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. J. B. Jeter, Richmond, Va., the Rev. Basil Manly, Sr., Charleston, S. C., the Hon. Thos. Stocks, Greensboro', Ga., the Rev. W. C. Buck, Greensboro', Ala.

Secretaries—The Rev. Wm. Cary Crane, President of Semple Broaddus College, Miss., the Rev. George B. Taylor, of Staunton, Va.

Treasurer—The Rev. J. J. Toon, of Charleston, S. C.

After the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. V. V.

REPORT ON DOMESTIC AND INDIAN MISSIONS.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of this Board was next read, and was heard with profound attention. The following is a synopsis:

Finances.—Receipts from all sources, during the last year, for the Domestic Department, $21,610 73. Balance in the Treasury April 1, 1858, $4,821 82. Total, $26,432 55.

Indian Mission receipts, $17,223 64. Balance in hand April 1st, 1858, $4,042 08. Total, $21,265 72. Sum total for both enterprises for the year, $47,698 27.

BENEFITS OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The States now composing the Southern Baptist Convention, contributed to, and coöperated with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, until the division between the Baptists North and South took place in May 1845. Their coöperation with that body was thirteen years. During that period, according to the report of that Society, the entire sum of the contributions from the Southern States, was $38,656 40. Fourteen years have elapsed since the division. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Board, but little, by way of cash collections, was done the first year. Thirteen years labor, the same time of our connection with the old Society, is nearly the time of our service. During that time, these same States have contributed for Domestic Missions, $204,715 39, and for Indian Missions, (in four years,) $61,641 74. Total, $266,356 13.

As pleasing examples of our progress, take the following States.

The contributions of Virginia, from 1832 to 1845..	$9,182 56
The contributions of Virginia, from 1845 to 1859..	40,474 71
The contributions of Georgia, from 1832 to 1845...	9,529 33
The contributions of Georgia, from 1845 to 1859...	42,461 00
The contributions of Alabama, from 1832 to 1845..	493 56
The contributions of Alabama, from 1845 to 1859..	44,250 58

Other gratifying examples might be furnished.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

We have Missionaries in every Southern and Southwestern State, in the Indian Territory and in California. In the entire field, 139 Missionaries, of which 35 are among the Indians. Since the last session of this body, 300 churches and stations have been supplied; 9,445 discourses have been delivered; 1,479 prayer meetings attended; 53 churches observe the monthly concert for prayer; 1,309 additions by baptism; 596 by letter; 649 professed conversion in connection with missionary labor and baptised by others; 94 Sabbath schools; 379 teachers; 4,060 pupils; 68 Bible classes, and 846 pupils; 12 teachers and 68 pupils professed conversion; 7,965 volumes in the several libraries; 6,800 pastoral visits; 30,000 pages tracts distributed; 20 churches constituted; 11 ministers and 37 deacons ordained; 35 young men, connected with these mission churches, preparing for the ministry; 27 meeting-houses commenced and 12 finished. In the performance of these duties, 80,000 miles have been traveled.

There are now in connection with the Mission Churches, 114 Sabbath Schools, with 601 teachers and 5,570 pupils. Since the organization of the Board, there have not been less than 800 different schools, 27,000 different pupils; 2,500 teachers and 743 pupils have professed religion.

A good work is being done in California, especially among the Chinese.

The Germans—Special and encouraging efforts are being made among this class of our population. There are five missions among them. One in St. Louis and one in St. Genevieve, in Missouri; one in Zanesville, Kentucky; one in New-Orleans, and one in Baltimore.

Kansas—No Missionary in Kansas; the Rev. W. THOMAS, late Missionary in Kansas, has resigned and gone to Austin, in Texas.

Since the organization of the Board, 900 Missionaries and agents have been commissioned; baptisms, 13,212; converts, 5,100: 116 meeting-houses built, and 68 young men preparing for the ministry.

Colored Population.—An interesting portion of this Report relates to the colored population, and the missionary efforts among them. As the whole matter will form the subject of a special letter, it will not be further noticed here.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Choctaws.—There are ten missionaries among the Choctaws; there are six native preachers in this district, and who have been for years without the aid and instruction of a white missionary. The Rev. WILLIS BURNS has lately been sent among them.

Cherokees.—This Mission was commenced by the Rev. J. A. SLOVER, in 1857. At first he was the object of suspicion, opposition and persecution. No church organized or converts made the first year. Early the next year he baptized one convert, and during the year established two churches, one with twelve and the other with sixteen members. The third year (1859) he organized another church of 19 members—present aggregate membership 53. He is now aided by four native preachers, and the opposition is yielding.

Cherokee Schools.—A new impulse has been given to the school question among the Cherokees. H. D. REESE, the Superintendent of Cherokee Schools, desires the establishment of an Orphan Manual Labor School. He offers land, timber, buildings, and $3,000 per annum, to any Mission Board who will establish it. The Board has opened a correspondence on the subject.

The Creeks have a large school fund, and two new high schools, one male and the other female, are soon to be established. It is insisted that the Baptists have charge of one of these schools.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN THE CREEK LANGUAGE.

The Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws have the Testament and hymn books in their respective languages, but the translations are said to be singularly defective, and a new translation is considered imperative. Two years ago, the Rev. JOHN JONES commenced the translation of the New Testament into Cherokee, and Brother BUCKNER is now engaged in a similar work for the Creeks. The tribes above named have each their elementary spelling and reading books, and they learn to read their own language with astonishing readiness. For one to be able to read after a few days' trial, is no uncommon thing.

POTTAWOTOMIE SCHOOL.

The manual labor school in the Pottawotomie Reserve, in Kansas, under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN JACKSON, continues to prosper. During the past year the average attendance has been about seventy pupils. He opened three years ago with three scholars—last report gives seventy-three.

Condition of the Indians.—The Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws are numerous, and their numbers are increasing every year. They are improving in education, agriculture, the mechanic arts, civil government, and religion. And if protected from "the restless waves of the surrounding population using the English language," they will continue to increase and improve.

The Report calls for more missionaries, and more books printed in the various Indian tongues. It also appropriately notices the death of Mrs. MURROW, wife of J. S. MURROW, missionaries to the Creeks. Also, the death of JACOB HAWKINS, a colored man, and the oldest preacher and missionary in the Creek nation. He had a wide-spread influence, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The various subjects alluded to in these several Reports were referred to special committees, after which the morning session closed.

QUESTION OF COURTESY.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Mr. BESTER, of Alabama, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President tender to the preachers of other denominations of Christians, the regard and respect of this Convention, and invite them to seats upon this floor.

This resolution was the occasion of a spicy and exciting debate, in which the two parties which now distract the Convention, began to make hostile demonstrations. In the heat of the debate, Mr. WOOLFOLK, of Tennessee, strongly urged the withdrawal of the resolution. Do not, said he, introduce a fire-brand which may consume us. Do not make a mere abstraction, a test question, which may rend us asunder. He strongly urged the Convention to harmony, and the resolution was finally withdrawn.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Dr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on the next Convention, reported as follows:

The Committee to name the time and place for the next Convention, recommend Savannah as the place, and the Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1861, as the time. The Rev. JOHN A. BROADDUS, of Virginia, to preach the introductory Sermon, and the Rev. WM. H. MCINTOSH, of Alabama, as the alternate.

Mr. WELSH, of Missouri, moved to amend the report by submitting St. Louis for Savannah.

Upon this amendment another exciting debate ensued, pending which, the Convention adjourned. V. V.

THIRD DAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 9, 1859.

Religious mass-meetings have been held every evening since the organization of the Convention, and yesterday being the Sabbath, the pulpits of all the Baptist Churches, white and colored, together with five of the Presbyterian, seven Methodist, one Episcopalian, and one Universalist, were occupied day and night by Baptist preachers from abroad.

On Saturday the Convention adjourned in the midst of an exciting debate on the subject of the place of holding the next Convention, the Rev. Mr. WELCH, of Missouri, strongly urging St. Louis, instead of Savannah. This morning, without explanation, he took the uninitiated by surprise, by withdrawing his motion, and, after a brief discussion, the report recommending Savannah was adopted. It is said that the Graves party had determined to go for St. Louis, hoping thereby to increase their numerical force in the next Convention, and this fact being discovered, led to the withdrawal of the motion.

Professor MELL, of Georgia, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the late Georgia State Convention, urging the claims of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary cause, and requesting this Convention to raise $125,000 for their furtherance, during the ensuing year, the Georgia Convention pledging $25,000 of the amount. These resolutions were referred to a Special Committee.

NEW MISSIONARY FIELDS.

Dr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, from the Committee on New Foreign Fields, reported that they are of opinion that this body ought to instruct the Board to have Brazil and Japan occupied as speedily as possible.

The report states that "the Committee have been especially impressed with the considerations set forth by the Board in favor of Brazil as a new field. Perhaps the missionaries of no other part of Christendom can operate as effectually in that region as the missionaries that might be sent from Southern churches, (they representing Slave States, and Brazil being a slaveholding country.) A mission should be opened there the ensuing year, if possible."

A long discussion ensued on the subject of increasing the circulation of the Southern Baptist denominational newspapers, which resulted in the immediate and large subscription by the members of the Convention for various missionary journals.

ANOTHER FIREBRAND—PROPOSITION TO REVISE THE PRESENT MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

The Rev. Mr. CLARKE, a returned Missionary, from Yoruba, Central Africa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three from each State composing the Southern Baptist Convention be appointed, whose duty it shall be to revise our present Missionary system, with instructions to report to this Convention.

The labors of Mr. CLARKE had rendered him familiar with the working of the present system, and he ably advocated his resolution.

[It should here be understood that a large party, in and out of the Convention, with Mr. GRAVES at their head, conscientiously believed that the present system was defective.]

Mr. WALKER, of Georgia, defended the present Missionary Boards.

Dr. FULLER, of Maryland, (President of the Convention,) did not regard the proposed resolution as a reflection upon the present Boards. If improvements can be made, let us have them.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Maryland, moved to amend the resolution by adding "To report at the next convention."

Colonel FONTAINE, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment by requiring the committee to publish the result of their investigations, previous to the meeting of the next Convention.

After an exciting discussion Mr. DANIEL, of Georgia, offered a substitute for the whole matter, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State in connection with this Board, be appointed to inquire whether any changes can be made in our present mission organization, that will add to its efficiency, and report during the present meeting of this body, if practicable.

Mr. WILLIS, of Virginia, was opposed to the whole matter, and moved to lay it upon the table.

Dr. BURROWS, of Virginia, member of one of the Boards, was opposed to laying it on the table. He was ready for an investigation, and hoped it would be had.

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Tennessee, (greatly excited)—"That's right! emphatically that's right."

The debate continued to wax warmer and warmer, when

Dr. J. C. FERRMAN, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the substitute, by prefixing "Whereas, difficulties are known to exist in the minds of individuals in regard to the Scriptural authority for some of the present plans of Missionary operation—Resolved that in deference to such opinions," &c.

Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia, favored the appointment of a Committee. It might result in suggestions as to the mode of operation which would strengthen the system throughout the whole South. If we are told that no inquiry can be made, you give the enemies of this Convention the strongest argument they can have.

Cries of "Let's have an investigation," "The Board wants an investigation," "We will have one!" The President's hammer falls, as he exclaims "Brethren, you must come to order."

Mr. DAWSON, still upon the floor, wished to call the attention of the Convention to a single point. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist with regard to the present system, the question is placed before the country in such an attitude that to refuse the appointment of this Committee you strike a death blow to this Convention.

At the close of Mr. DAWSON's remarks, the scene was brought to a close by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Dr. MANLY made the following report from the Committee to Nominate:

NEW BOARDS.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD—Located in Richmond, Va.—J. B. Jeter, President.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Crane, Md.; J. L. Burrows, Va.; T. E. Skinner, N. C.; J. B. Ferrman, S. C.; P. H. Mell, Ga.; L. B. Lane, Ala.; L. H. Millikin, Miss.; W. C. Duncan, La.; B. C Burleson, Texas; J. Hartwell, La.; J. E. Welch, Mo.; A. D. Sears, Ky.; M Hillsman, Tenn.; G. W. Samson, D. C.; J. E. Broome, Fla.

J. B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary; A. M. Poindexter, Corresponding Secretary; Edwin Wortham, Treasurer; W. H. Gwathmey, Recording Secretary; C. T. Wortham, Auditor.

Board of Managers—R. Ryland, Wellington Goddin, B. Manly, Jr., E. J. Willis, L. W. Allen, A. Thomas, J. B. Wood, A. G. Wortham, A. Snead, F. J. Barnes, L. W. Seeley, H. K. Ellyson, D. Shaver, A. J. Coons, Jesse F. Keesee.

DOMESTIC MISSION BOARD—Located in Marion, Ala.

President—Wm. H. McIntosh.

Vice-Presidents—F. Wilson, Md.; T. G. Keen, Va.; W. Hooper, N. C.; J. R. Kendrick, S. C; J. H. De Votie, Ga; P. H. Sundy, Ala.; Joel A. Berry, Miss; J. H. Low, La.; S. Houston, Texas; S. Halliburton, Ark.; Wm. Crowell, Mo.; D. R. Campbell, Ky.; J. M. Pendleton, Tenn.; T. U. Walter, D. C; J. L. Shuck, Cal.

Corresponding Secretary—R. Holman.

Financial Secretary—M. T. Sumner.

Recording Secretary—L. C. Tutt.

Board of Managers—E. D. King, J. F. Bailey, L. B. Lane, W. P. Bolman, S. R. Freeman, E. A. Blunt, J. Billingsley, A. G. McGraw, J. G. Hockabee, J. T. Barron, A. B. Goodhue, S. H. Fowlkes, W. P. Caliton, D. G. Sherman, J. B. Lovelace.

BIBLE BOARD—Located at Nashville, Tenn.

President—R. B. C. Howell, Tenn.

Vice Presidents—J. W. M. Williams, Md.; J. L. Prichard, N. C.; J. L. Brooks, S. C.; Joe Walker, Ga.; A. G. McCraw, Ala.; E. George La.; D. H. Hickman, Mo.; W. W. Erastus, Ky.; J. Hutchins, Texas; J. A. Broaddus, Va.; F. H. Courtney, Ark.; D. A. Holman, Miss.

Corresponding Secretary—To be appointed by the Board.

Treasurer—C. A. Fuller.

Recording Secretary—A. Nelson.

Board of Managers—T. W. Haley, J. D. Winston, A. C. Beech, W. L. Murfree, C. K. Winston, S. M. Scott, W. H. Bang, J. C. Darden, W. P. Jones, Chas. Blackman, W. L. Martin, A. L. Maxwell, L. B. Woolfolk, G. H. Slaughter, B. M. Tilman.

Mr. BUCK, of Alabama, moved that the Report be divided, so that the question upon the Mission Boards could be taken alone, which, being adopted, he moved to strike from the Report that portion relating to the Bible Board.

[This movement had been anticipated, and was

ANOTHER ELEMENT OF DISCORD.

It will be perceived that Dr. HOWELL, of Nashville, Tenn., is nominated as President of the Bible Board, and this movement, to get rid of the Bible Board, was intended as a blow at him and his party.]

Mr. BUCK predicated his motion upon the fact that the Board was not self-sustaining, and, therefore, embarrassed the Mission Boards.

Another exciting debate ensued, in the midst of which,

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, from the Special Committee on the Bible Board, made his report, which complimented the Board, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Convention; whereupon

Mr. CAULEY, of Georgia, moved as a substitute for the report that the Bible Board be abolished.

During the heated discussion which followed, it was shown that the Board was more than self-sustaining, and the question was finally taken—Shall the Bible Board be abolished?—and was decided in the negative by a very decided majority.

Mr. BUCK, however, not being satisfied with this defeat, moved to recommit the report on the Bible Board, with instructions to appoint a Board at Macon, Ga., within the next two years. [This would necessarily take the Presidency out of the hands of Dr. HOWELL.]

This motion was lost, and then the original report was adopted.

THREE MILLIONS OF AMERICAN HEATHEN—NEED OF MORE MISSIONARIES.

Mr. DEVOTIE, of Georgia, submitted a Report on the need of domestic Missionaries.

The Report urges the cause of domestic missions, and points out various fields, in which special mention was made of the three and a half millions of slaves, all of whom may be regarded as heathen, except about 300,000 who are Church members. The need of more missionaries is urged, but the manner of obtaining them is not pointed out or suggested.

THE REVISION OF THE MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

The matter of revising or altering the present Missionary system was again called up, when Judge W. P. CHILTON, of Alabama, offered the following:

Whereas, It has been suggested that improvements can be made, rendering our system of missions more efficient, and several good brethren, as well as members of the mission boards, are desirous of perfecting the same as far as possible—be it therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the President, who shall consider and report to this Convention, whether any, and what improvement can be made in our system of missions and missionary operations.

This being adopted, the following Committee was appointed:

W. P Chilton, N. M. Crawford, J. W. M. Williams, Basil Manly, Jr., J. J. James, Jas. C. Ferrman, Wm C. Buck, L. H. Milliken, J. M Pendleton, J. M. Bennet, J. W. Warder, G. W. Samson, L. W. Allen, J. S. Martin, A. G. McCraw.

After some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. V. V.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

ADDRESSES BY THE HON. WM. JESSUP, THE REV. GEO. W. WOOD, THE REV. C. C. BALDWIN, THE REV. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, THE REV. HENRY SCUDDER, THE REV. JUSTIN PERKINS, AND THE REV. JAMES EELS.

The annual meeting in behalf of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions occurred yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Academy of Music. The public attendance was, at the opening, moderately large, but, as the morning advanced towards noon, the crowd became so excessive that even the aisles of the parquette and first tier were thronged. The Hon. WM. JESSUP, LL.D., Vice-President of the Board, occupied the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. DE WITT offered prayer.

The congregation, led by Prof. HASTINGS, sang a hymn.

Judge JESSUP rose and said: Perhaps at no period since the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has the world presented so encouraging an aspect to Christian effort. Barriers that have long been erected, towering up towards Heaven, mountain high, and apparently impassable, have been broken down. The world has seemed to call upon the Church to rise and occupy; and influences not going out from the Church, influences not proceeding from Christian association nor from Christian effort, have prepared the way for the efforts of Christians, and emphatically declared to them, "The field is the world." We are here this morning to contemplate in some measure the great results which have flowed from causes with which we have had little to do, and over which we have had no control. They are pointing especially to the American Church in all the length and breadth of this land, and calling upon her to rise and come to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Will the Church respond to this great call from on high? It belongs not especially to this Board, more than to all the other associations of Christians in this land, to answer to this call. I believe that, for ourselves, we feel the claims that our Master is making upon us at this time. We rejoice that others associated for similar purposes feel with ourselves the claim that God is now making upon us. In their prosperity in attempting to subjugate this world to Christ we rejoice, and we will rejoice. Their cause is our cause; and if, for reasons, we operate in one sphere, we rejoice that they, for reasons, operate in their and another sphere. The cause is one,—the effort, although directed in different channels, is to accomplish the one great end, giving to the world the saving knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. With this single object before our minds, we enter upon the Anniversary occasion to-day. We come here to mingle our prayers, to excite each other's minds, that we may call out our feelings—for what? That we may go from this place more impressed with the obligation of occupying this world for the Lord Jesus Christ, of carrying the precious Gospel of salvation to the ends of the world. This is the single object and the single aim that we have in view, and we trust that this occasion may afford an additional stimulus to the minds of those who may be assembled here to go forward in this great work. We live at a momentous period. Recent intelligence from the Old World comes to us freighted with importance, the end of which we can little see. We rejoice that God reigns, that He controls among the nations of the earth, that His Son died to establish His Kingdom; and we rejoice to know that that Kingdom, in peace, in love and in salvation, will yet be over all.

I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Mr. WOOD, who will lay some of the proceedings of the Society before you.

The Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, one of the Secretaries, read a statement of the condition and prospects of the Society for the last nine months, (the fiscal year having yet almost three months to run.) He represented the Society as having been favored by successes of the most encouraging character, the only cause of complaint being that the means of insuring still further success were not commensurate with the opportunities presented. The statement included an abstract of the monetary affairs of the Board since the 1st of August last. From this it appears that the receipts into the treasury for the nine months ending April 30, 1859, amount, including thank-offerings, to $206,210. This leaves about $140,000 to be raised during the remaining three months, to meet the unavoidable expenditure, without diminishing the deficit of $40,000, with which the year commenced. The sum received during these months last year was $115,339. The preceding year was one of unexampled receipts from legacies and extraordinary sources. The year following the one of a money panic has proved heretofore one of greater trial to benevolent institutions than that of the panic itself. While oppressed with the burden of wants unmet, we find encouragement in the facts that the receipts now stand $17,474 in advance of those at this time last year; and that, excepting the years 1856-57, the contributions from the Churches then exceeded those of any previous year. Business interests will revive, and may we not hope that He who has brought on the Board this embarrassment of success, and appeals by such wonders of His providence and grace, will breathe into the hearts of His people the spirit of liberality necessary to the progress of the work.

The Chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, of Fuhchau Mission, China, who prefaced his address by saying that the Missionaries in China, and he was convinced it was so elsewhere, were calling upon the Churches in the United States for practical proof of the genuineness of the revival that had occurred last year. China, which had so long been last in the view of the Christian Churches, was, under the operation of agencies now recognized by all, rapidly becoming first. The first Protestant Missionary that ever set foot in China was the Rev. Dr. MORRISON, an Englishman, who, in consequence of the East India Company's refusal to give him a passage in one of their ships, was obliged to take passage in a ship from New York. The spot on which he first planted his foot on this island ought, the speaker said, in view of the events which his arrival signalized, to be marked by a native column. That ardent missionary worked quietly but zealously in his field of labor, holding no public religious services, but services in his own house, at which all who pleased might attend. There were then no public Christian schools, nor was there a convert made till 1814, seven years after Dr. MORRISON's arrival and one after Dr. MILLS'. The New Testament was not translated into Chinese for seven years after Dr. MORRISON's landing, and no dictionary was prepared until 1823. The secret of Dr. MORRISON's success was that he went forward in the Lord, patient, trustful, persevering. But see the change that had occurred since his time. In the City of Fuhchau, containing half a million of people, he [the speaker] could now preach publicly in half a dozen different places, or could take a Chinese boat and go to any point on the river. The Gospel could now be preached from the housetops. There were now in the whole country between 70 and 80 ordained missionaries from foreign countries, and probably not less than one thousand converts, members in regular standing of the mission Churches. There were now not less than sixty schools, and at least 50,000 patients visited the Hospitals which had been established by Missionaries and others, and these 50,000 had the wants of their souls as well as their bodily infirmities attended to. Not less than 40,000 books, or more properly, tracts, were distributed yearly. The missionary work had a relation to the Government of China, which was not now ill-disposed towards it. The greater part of the obstacles thrown in the way of the Protestant Missionaries in China were due to the injudicious steps taken by the Roman Catholic Missionaries in the early period. Then, if we looked to the people of China, there was much to encourage us. They were an intelligent, industrious, sociable, friendly people. Then, again, this mission work had a relation to the wonderful Providence of which we were this day the witnesses. The missionary work, too, had its relation, as we all must feel, to the Church of Christ, and there was something exceedingly encouraging in the present views that were entertained by Christian people in the United States in reference to the work in China. There was a great deal also to encourage us in reference to the sterling Christian character of many of the Chinese converts. He knew that Christian people in the United States were accustomed to look with some suspicion on the sincerity of the heathen converts everywhere. Now, among some of the Chinese converts there were found many of the most disinterested and most devoted character, one of whom, a young Chinese convert at Fuhchau, had sent him a letter, entreating further missionary aid from the American Churches. Portions of this letter the speaker read, first in the original Chinese, and then in English.

The Chairman, [Mr. BALDWIN] having concluded his address, informed the audience that the Rev. W. P. ALEXANDER, Mani, Sandwich Islands, who was to have delivered the next address, was prevented from doing so by a severe cold. He then introduced

The Rev. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, of Ceylon, who related many interesting personal reminiscences of the origin of the foreign missionary movement, and, in the course of his remarks, took to task one of the morning papers—that one, too, which professed to give the fullest and most correct reports of the anniversary proceedings—for certain statements recently occurring in one of its editorial articles, referring to the revival as having resulted in promoting a spirit of hypocrisy, and to Missionary labor among heathens as conducing to their moral depravity and corruption.

The Chairman, after alluding to the case of a young native of the Sandwich Islands, now being educated for the work of the ministry in the country of his birth, stated that he understood there was present a gentleman who had enjoyed peculiar facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the results of Missionary effort in the Sandwich Islands, and upon him he would call—Mr. CHARLES DANA.

Mr. CHARLES DANA, who stood within the wings, advanced and said he had spent several years in the Sandwich Islands, and it gave him great pleasure to state that the statement just read from the newspaper was false—utterly and entirely false. If anybody had a better opportunity of knowing the facts than he, and could produce proof to the contrary, he would like to see it. He knew nothing of priestcraft, or of this business of foreign missions, and had no greater interest in it than a gentleman should who desired the spread of the Gospel. The missionaries were humble, devoted, hard-working men. He knew it, for he knew them personally, and the heathens would have been converted by their exertions long ago, but for the so-called Christian civilizers who visited those lands in American ships, and carried pollution and debasement with them wherever they went. He had visited the schools in the Sandwich Islands, and seen the natives in their churches, and could testify that they were more devout than we. It is true they kept shuffling about a little more, and coughing, and showed more restlessness, but then, that was a national habit; they were worshiping all the time. [Laughter.]

The assembly sang another hymn, "The Mighty Angel in whose hands" &c.

The Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, M. D., of the Arcot (India) Mission of the Reformed Dutch Church, was introduced by the Chair, and delivered an exceedingly clever and interesting address. He said this was the last great day of the feast, and no subject could more felicitously crown the anniversary week than the subject which this morning occupied their attention. Let us look at it a little. It was simply to carry the Bible to lands that are destitute of it, and send it by men who would teach and propound it by their tongues and illustrate it in their lives. This was a simple but a sublime work. Every true-hearted missionary, whether wandering along the golden sanded rivers of Africa, or through the frozen waters of Greenland, or who preaches the Gospel to the four hundred millions in China, or labors by the Ganges, or sets his face towards the hitherto unexplored regions of Japan, is, however, limited or comparatively restricted by his intellectual power, laboring for the same end, with all the rest, and deserving of the same reward. The missionary work was the arena on which the Church of God was to train her muscles the battle-field on which all her capacities were to be tested, the sick-bed in which she should learn to do gentle ministrations, and the scene in which she shall achieve her final triumph.

In India, the great obstacle with which Christianity had to contend was caste. Caste was the offspring of the heart, and was a manifestation of diabolical hatred. It was the devil's church, just as Christianity is God's Church. The will of the Hindoo is shown in the persistency with which he clings to his religion. No false religion has ever been able to supplant Hindooism. That is a conquest reserved for Christianity. The intellect of the Hindoo was sharp, subtle, discerning, beyond all belief. And yet the Missionary enterprise had led, through the blessing of God, to the renewing and revivifying of many a Hindoo life. There was a day of emancipation coming for India. He believed it with all his heart. And it was true, very true, and none knew it better than he, that many years of toil and weariness and sorrow must intervene before that day would come. But this could be done. We could put upon our shoulders wings. What wings? The cherub wings of God's promise, by which to-day and always we might soar up so high that we might look over and behold the glory of converted India. India belonged to Christ, and our work was to conquer it for him. The moonlight, that effulgence from the sun, dances with delicate and silvery feet upon Indus' broad tide, but it was not one-half so beautiful as the rays of light that had been reflected from the sun of righteousness upon the heart of Hindooism. The voice of Christian love would yet be heard in all the valleys, would float up the plains, steal along the hills, mingle in the murmur of the rivers, reëcho from the Himalayas, and resound throughout the whole land. Everywhere there would be heard the voice of love. And, therefore, he concluded, let us feel, let us pray, let us persevere, let us never give up in view of anything; and, as we persevere, let us sing the praises of Him who gave us our command, and who will give us strength to achieve the duties which have been placed upon us. [The reverend gentleman concluded amid vehement applause.]

The Rev. Dr. PERKINS, of the Nestorian Mission, detailed the origin of that enterprise, which was inaugurated by himself 26 years ago, briefly sketched the history of that ancient Christian sect, spoke of their state of servitude to the Turks, and their consequent demoralization, and described the extraordinary reformation which missionary labor had effected in their social condition, intellectual training, and moral and religious habits.

The Rev. JAMES EELS, of Cleveland, made the concluding address, after which the Doxology was sung, and the meeting having received the customary benediction, dispersed.

The Young Men's Christian Union.

The Young Men's Christian Union commenced the celebration of their Second Anniversary on Wednesday evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway. The inclemency of the weather had the effect to prevent a full attendance, and the audience was as thin as select.

The President of the Union, RICHARD WARREN, Esq., delivered the annual address. His subject was, "The Christianity of to-day." He commenced by alluding to the union of religious sects, and the effect of such union upon the Association over which he had been called upon to preside. He alluded to the mission of our Saviour, and said that the Young Men's Christian Union of New-York stood upon the platform of the sermon on the Mount. It was the object of the members of the Union to follow and inculcate the spirit of the teachings of the Master, and to the world show, in precept and practice, that they consider good works preferable to doctrines and dogmas. The Christianity of the past cannot be considered the Christianity of to-day. The age is practical, and dogmatic preaching will not satisfy the world. More is desired, and the man who does good to his fellow man is a Christian, regardless of pope, church, preacher, creed or profession. The preacher touched quite strongly upon the "peculiar institution," and desired that the Christian Union should be considered in a position decidedly antagonistic to Slavery in all forms—as much against the enslavement of the mind as to the bondage of man. The major portion of the address was in relation to that subject, and was well received.

Mr. FREEMAN CLARK, of Boston, followed in an address upon "What a Christian Church should be." The points of the address were that the Church is not a bed upon which the Christian can put his conscience, mind and heart to sleep; nor a lyceum where theologic tenets are to be discussed; nor a fort, from which hot shot is to be poured upon all who may differ with us in views of the way to heaven; nor as a mouse-trap, from which there can be no escape; nor as a club-house, where none but of a peculiar caste can enter in; but the Church ought to be a garden, in which should be cultivated flowers of beauty and fruits of usefulness. The best of seed should be planted, that the harvest may be plenteous and good, and the Church should be a teacher of democracy. There are two kinds of democracy. There is the democracy which says "I am as good as you are," and that is the Democracy which we find in the world; and there is the democracy which says "You are as good as I am," and that should be the democracy of the Church.

The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE then spoke upon the "Power of the Laity."

The Rev. A. A. MINER, of Boston, followed in an address upon "Essentials to Christian Devotion."

The anniversary will close this evening in a festival at Dodworths Rooms.

SECOND EVENING

This meeting was held on Thursday evening, in the Church of the Messiah. Many distinguished citizens were present, also a large number of the Universalist and Unitarian clergy. The exercises commenced a little before 8 o'clock, by a voluntary on the organ, by Mr. EDWARD HOWE, Jr.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN, President of the Society, then announced that the Rev. HORATIO STEBBINS, of Portland, Maine, who was expected to address the meeting, was unable to fulfil his appointment, on account of sickness.

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. WARREN introduced to the audience the Rev. W. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, who delivered a very interesting address. His subject was "The Christian Spirit."

The Reverend gentleman said he understood one of the main objects of the Association which he had been invited to address was the pursuit of truth. The question, what is truth? had been asked many times, and had never been answered but with a multitude of conflicting statements. He believed it never could be answered in the way and in the form in which an answer is looked for. He meant there could not possibly be any conformable statement, or any form of thought, which could approach to an adequate representation of the truth. If the Almighty were to appear before him, as was said by one of the greatest German philosophers, with the truth in his right hand, and "the desire of truth in his left, and were to give him his choice, he would prostrate himself before Him, and say; "Give me, oh God, that which is in Thy left hand; that which is in Thy right hand belongs only to Thee." Religion, he said, was a frame of mind—a spirit, not a creed. He then spoke of the difference of creeds in different countries. The heresies of yesterday were the orthodoxies of to-morrow. If he was asked to tell his idea of religion, he could only point you to Christ, and the first followers of Christ; if you want to know what religion was, study them.

Mr. WARREN then introduced the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, whose subject was "Natural Religion." He said, after the eloquent words of his honored friend, he ought, perhaps, to be very glad that Natural Religion, not Natural Theology, was his theme. He did not count religion and theology to be the same thing, nor did he count theology to be of the value of religion—religion being the thing itself, and theology that in which it was clothed. Still it was of some importance, since we must have views, that our views upon religion should be clearly defined, and as near the truth as possible. By natural theology is generally understood, those ideas of God, which the reason of men attain to from outward nature. He said he need not appeal to the experience of those present, to have them agree with him in saying that the idea of religion commonly presented was not natural; it was regarded as something artificial, something superinduced, and when the name of religion was mentioned there was not a genial throb in the heart. He, however, believed it was as natural for man to be religious as it is for the rose-tree to blossom. He thought that was the highest religion which was the most natural rligion. In concluding he said he would again remind them of the difference between theology and religion. Theology was but a theory, and that was the best theology for every man that most quickened his spiritual power. A false theology was not so bad a thing as a false religion, yet, a good theology was a good thing. He then said, though the views he had expressed might not be their's, still he was happy to know that in standing upon their platform, he stood upon a free one.

The Rev. Mr. CROSHEN was then introduced. Not being prepared, he said, he would not attempt to inflict a speech upon them. He had received a very polite invitation from the chairman to be present, neatly enfolding a card to the festival, but if he should be called upon for a speech, he should count himself paying very dear for the ticket. He then remarked, that as Christian men and women and teachers, we should understand that we can teach only what we feel and practice. Faith only could interpret faith—fidelity only could impart fidelity. He then said that charity was nothing more nor less than the operation of christian love, and that when we had it in its fullness, we should not need to talk so much about it.

The Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Jamestown, N. Y., delivered a long and interesting address on "Christianity as a Religion, a Principle, and a Philosophy," which was warmly applauded by those present.

After which the meeting was dismissed.

The New-York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb.

That man would have performed almost a miracle on Thursday afternoon who could have squeezed one more individual into the Academy of Music, and have given him a fair prospect of what was taking place on the stage. The occasion was the Fortieth Anniversary of the New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and never was the vast edifice more completely thronged. Nor did any occasion better deserve such an audience. It appealed to the deepest sympathies, and yet was highly pleasurable as a spectacle. The stage was mainly occupied by the pupils of the Institution, the ladies, in their spotless white dresses, (not unmindful of the crinoline expansion,) resembling a *parterre* of lilies. Dr. HARVEY P. PEET called the meeting to order, and the Rev. Dr. MEIGS, offered prayer. Dr. PEET followed with an address explaining the nature and objects of the Institution, and its methods of instruction, characterizing it deservedly as one of the highest triumphs of science and benevolence, inspired by religious zeal. In old time the deaf mute was consigned to hopeless ignorance and irremediable degradation. PEDRO PONCE, 300 years ago, was the first person who seemed to have thought that their condition was capable of improvement, but it was only during the last half century that anything was practically done for their relief. The difficulties under which these unfortunates labored were greater than was generally appreciated. The effect of early deafness was to isolate the soul, depriving it of that stimulus and expansion which could only be obtained by communion with other minds.

The exhibition of the pupils was commenced by four of the youngest in the Institution, who entered it as recently as September last, and who at that time not only could not write their names, but did not know they had any names to write, or how old they were, or had any further knowledge than grew out of their actual appetites and passions. They were ANGELINE WORKS, of Hannibal, Oswego County, aged 12 years; FLORENCE GRAHAM, of Westfall, Pyke County, Penn., aged 12 years; MARTIN L. TEMPLE, Fayetteville. Onondaga Co., N. Y. aged 13 years; and JOSHUA REED PIMM, of Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y., aged 12 years. Considering how recently they had known nothing, had been little more than vegetables, as far as learning was concerned, their acquirements were really wonderful. They wrote on the slate as legibly as any ordinary penman in a counting-room, and with nearly faultless orthography. They displayed much ingenuity in the construction of sentences, and were familiar with the tenses of verbs, and with participles.

Professor MORRIS, who has been for many years connected with the Institution, and highly respected as a most indefatigable laborer for the advancement of the pupils, examined the next class, which had been four years and a half under his superintendence. The names of these pupils were CELIA L. HARRISON, Ontario, Wayne County; MARGARET CUDDEBACK, Phelps, Ontario County; WILLIAM TOWERS, Brooklyn, and HENRY D. REAVES, Montreal, Canada. The exercises in which they engaged were of a higher order than the preceding, consisting of Geography, the Histories of England and the United States, and exercises in composition, suggested by a single keyword given by individuals in the audience.

Four pupils selected from the class of highest attainment, who had been in the Institution from seven to nine years, were next introduced. They were instructed, in the sign language, by Mr. ISAAC L. PEET, the Vice-Principal, to express impromptu the emotions excited in their minds by the scene before them,—the vast crowd assembled in that splendid building, drawn thither by sympathy for their deprivation of speech and hearing. While they proceeded to do this, by writing with chalk upon the large slates erected on the stage, another exhibition, and one of a most interesting kind, took place. Two little boys, ten and twelve years old, gave illustrations of the sign language, eating imaginary apples, pears, oranges, grapes; imitating the predatory habits and gyratory motions of the eagle and hawk; diving into invisible flowers as humming birds; personating the sleek domestic animal which rejoices to pounce on a stray mouse; evincing their capacity for sweeping the chamber, and knitting the warm Winter garment. But the best thing that one of them did was a pantomimic illustration of shaving,—preparing the lather, stropping the razor, decapillating the chin, replacing the cravat, surveying the improved personal appearance in the mirror, and strutting away with a fresh lighted Havana of formidable dimensions. Nor was the pantomime of loading a gun and shooting a bird, with a representation of the bird's agony, or of the catching a fish, or the robbing an apple-tree, less excellently displayed by the other lad. The audience were delighted, and manifested their satisfaction in loud applause.

These illustrations finished, the pupils of highest attainments were ready with their *impromptu* essays. Their names were ELIZA J. MONTGOMERY, of Chautauque, Chautauque County; SARAH A. EASTMAN, Forestville, Chautauque County; CHARLES K. W. STRONG, Brooklyn, and ALBERT A. BARNES, Utica, Oneida County. Their compositions were all good, but especial commendation must be bestowed upon that of Miss MONTGOMERY, a young lady of eighteen, whose handsome intellectual face attracted general admiration. Key-words for further essays having been furnished to these same pupils by the audience, another exhibition of the sign language took place during their composition. Mr. SIDNEY J. VAIL, of this City, delineated in pantomimic gesture the passions of love and hatred, the emotions of joy, sorrow, fear, courage, awe, admiration, pride, vanity, scorn, devotion, dejection, and despair. The whole was admirably done, and as the theatrical critics say "brought down the house." The audience applauded till the dome of the edifice sent back the echo.

Again, Miss MONTGOMERY, in her essay on the keyword which had been furnished, "Music," surprised the spectators with the superiority of her performance. The next feature of the exhibition was a dialogue, in the sign language, between Miss MARY L. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, a young lady of remarkable personal attractions, and Mr. CHARLES S. NEWELL, of New York. The exercises of the day were closed with prayer.

It was remarked—and the fact was so evident that it could not escape remark—that if Nature had dealt hardly with these unfortunate people in depriving them of speech and hearing, she had behaved bountifully, to the ladies at least, in the matter of personal beauty. In any other miscellaneous gathering of the same number of the fair sex, it may be set down as an impossibility that half as many attractive, charming faces could be found.

Frederick Douglass on the Life and Character of William Jay.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered an address, on Thursday evening, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church on the life and character of Judge JAY. A large audience was present, a considerable portion of which were white. The punctuality in assembling was so marked, that just an hour after the advertised time the exercises commenced. The Rev. HENRY H. GARNET, the pastor of the Church, opened the meeting with prayer. Prof. REASON then read a series of resolutions, in accordance with which Mr. DOUGLASS had been invited to deliver this address.

Mr. DOUGLASS then arose amid much applause, and spoke in substance as follows:

Friends and fellow-citizens, we are assembled here this evening in very willing obedience to a natural feeling of the heart. A sad event has touched all our sensibilities. The duty it devolves upon us we may well perform with a cheerful heart. Much as we may suffer by this sad calamity we must and ought not to feel as those oppressed with grief. In the prime of his life, in the midst of home and family departed our friend. Clouds may linger around the grave of a great man, but through all we may see a clear, shining sky. To have the objects of an earnest love caught away from us will make the strong man quiver with a sense of his lowliness and nothingness, and make us feel that we are but the "small dust of the balance." Religion looms up from this wilderness of desolation. Every man can find his Pisgah, from which altitude all earthly sorrows can be viewed with a calm countenance. Next for our help comes the principle of compensation, equal in quality to religion, but inferior in power. The latter is our privilege to-night. Without any of the pomp with which patriotism celebrates the lives of her dead men, we have assembled here, in the name of Liberty and Humanity, to take cognizance of the death of one who was eminent in all the virtues of a man and a Christian. The Hon. WILLIAM JAY is dead. Since our last Anniversary he has passed away. His pale form, so often seen by us, is veiled in death. His place on the Abolition platform is vacant; he has finished his work, and his immortal spirit has gone to God who gave it. In the death of WILLIAM JAY, the cause of emancipation has lost a friend. We have but few real friends, and he was one of them. It may be said with emphasis that he was our wise counsellor, our shield against oppression, against wickedness in high places. Poetry and eloquence will search in vain for nobler themes than those which form the basis of the character of the Hon. WILLIAM JAY. Only one qualification would I mention of the memory of a man so honored that it confers honor upon those who seek to honor it. It is this. I, and you my friends, wear that hated complexion which he never hated. I have worn the galling chains which he labored to break. Who but the black man should weep when the black man's friend is no more? While other rights may be denied us, while we may not share in building tombs to great men, surely no man will shut out from us the offices of love and gratitude. Of one thing we may feel assured, that whatever may be thought of our meeting in the world about us, that pure spirit which did not disdain us when on earth, will look down from its celestial abode with favor; and we will not refuse the only offering that a fettered people have to bring. The Press, the pulpit and the bar have made honorable mention of his death. Religion has dropped a tear upon his grave. The Society to which he belonged has summoned the eloquence of the Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER to tell his worth. In this procession who have a better right to join than we? His mightiest works were for us, and we have a right to cherish his memory as our best legacy. The name of Mr. JAY will hereafter be associated with WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON. To them it was granted to see the result of their toils, to see Britain so free that not a slave can breathe on her soil and be a slave. Not thus with our friend. He saw the great cause of emancipation advancing in importance so as to fully justify his prophecy of its final success. He died an honest man—an honest Abolitionist. I shall never forget the remark made to me by THOMAS CLARKE, in the 67th year of his age: "Go on, go on, Mr. DOUGLASS; I have given sixty-seven years of my life to your cause, and God knows if I had sixty-seven more I would give them all for the same purpose." So did Mr. JAY give his life to this cause, and in his last will and testament he gave unalterable proof of his utter detestation of that law and that Government which would justify oppression. Hear this clause from his will: "I bequeath in trust to my son the sum of $1,000, to be applied as in his judgment may be best for promoting the comfort of fugitive slaves." In the future this act will be looked upon as one of the noblest ever performed by an American philanthropist. WILLIAM JAY was born in New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1789, and died Oct. 14, 1858, having nearly completed the measure of human life. He was the second son of JOHN JAY, a name which may be ranked with that of GEORGE WASHINGTON. His history is that of the Revolution, as it also is of the emancipation of the colored people of this State. Abolitionism seems to be hereditary in this family. The son was fortunate in having so good a father. Yale College has the exceedingly great honor of completing his education. In 1808 he graduated, and entered upon the study of the law with J. B. HENRY, Esq., of Albany. Owing to ill health he soon after retired, and engaged himself in the management of his father's estate, which he inherited in 1823. Subsequent to his marriage he was elected to the bench of Westchester, which position he continued to fill till 1843. He never sought office. He belonged to the better days of the Republic. Though removed from office by the power of evil men, the result was for good. Thus he was enabled to use his pen in the great cause of right. In politics he was first a Federalist, like his father, then a Whig, and last a Republican. You know the Federalists of those days were Abolitionists, for Abolition dates back to the foundation of our country. The last time I saw him, four years ago, when CHARLES SUMNER—who has suffered from wounds, which may God heal—spoke, he was on the stage, and it was a pleasure to look upon his radiant face. On account of ill health, he never was a public speaker. The pen was his weapon, as the great number of his writings testify. We seldom see a man of such large comprehension. Abolitionists are called *men of one idea*; if Judge JAY was one of them, his idea was an exceedingly comprehensive one. He was connected with the Bible Society, the Tract Society, and was prominent in every public effort for good. Nor did he hesitate to rebuke them when he deemed them in the wrong. Oh! that I had the power to rebuke them as he did! I would make good the death of our friend.

The speaker then spent considerable time in proving that Mr. JAY started a movement for the *immediate* abolition of Slavery before WM. LOYD GARRISON ever broached the subject. He next went into a long disquisition upon the Colonization Society, which, he said, is a Janus-faced institution. It has one face for the North, another for the South. The biggest humbug that ever hummed, even if it does change its wings, as it has done within the last six months. Mr. JAY was the first to unmask this gross cheat. From this topic Mr. DOUGLAS indulged in very extended remarks upon Slavery, and at a late hour the assembly dispersed.

American Temperance Union.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled, on Wednesday evening, by an audience which assembled there to attend the twenty-third anniversary of the American Temperance Union. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, and the President, the Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, delivered a brief address with regard to the evils of intemperance. Why did the temperance man refrain from making money by the liquor traffic? Because he held it to be wrong. Wrong? That which is so agreeable to the taste, which warms us when we are cold and makes cool when we are warm,—wrong to take that? It was wrong because its tendency was to ruin a man physically, mentally, morally. Since in 1833 he had signed the Temperance pledge he had never ceased to be thankful that he had done so. He exhorted young men especially, to go and do likewise.

Dr. MARSH, the Corresponding Secretary, next read the annual report in which he congratulated the friends of Temperance on the present prosperity of the cause. Not more than $2,000 had been received, beyond what had been obtained through the publications of the Union; the Union could advantageously expend $50,000 a year. The report noticed with regret the death of JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, Esq., and ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., during the year. The report was unanimously adopted.

A series of resolutions presenting forcibly the principles of the Temperance Union were read, though, through inadvertence probably, no vote was taken upon them,—and supported by speeches from the Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, D. D., the Rev. Mr. CLARK, the Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of the Theological Seminary at New-Haven, and WM E. DODGE, Esq. The exercises were closed with a benediction.

The Five Points House of Industry.

This Society held its Ninth Anniversary on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, which was crowded from parquette to dome, standing room in the aisles included, by an audience interested to the utmost degree in the proceedings. The stage was occupied by about 300 children, from three to fifteen years of age, neatly dressed, and as clean as if freshly washed in the newly inducted Ridgewood water of Brooklyn, who had been plucked from squalor, destitution and crime, in the Five Points. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., presided, and the Rev. Dr. HATFIELD offered prayer, after which the Lord's Prayer was chanted by the children. The annual report, read by Mr. RUSSELL, was very encouraging in a philanthropic point of view, the benevolent work accomplished by the Society not being easily overrated in any manner. But the Financial Report, read by Mr. LEFFERTS, the Treasurer, was not so good, the Institution being $3,162 deficient. The following illustrates the proceedings for the past year:

Children remaining in the Institutions in March, 1858, 122; received since, 820; sent to situations, 493; returned to their friends, 136; gone to housekeeping, 7; hospital, 9; other institutions, 27; expelled for drunkenness, 35; ran away, 34; left voluntarily, 36; sent to England, 4; remaining 1st March, 1859, 118.

The addresses by the Rev. Mr. PEASE, Dr. CUYLER, and others, were warmly received. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the evening was the singing by the children, accompanied as it was by gesticulations, well known to teachers and attendants in infant schools, but very perfectly executed by these reclaimed foundlings—offspring of dissolute fathers and abandoned mothers.

SPORTING NEWS.

Prize Fight at St. Louis—The Billiard Match—Chess—Racing—Yachting—Cricketing.

PRIZE FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS—BENDIGO VICTOR AFTER EIGHTY-NINE ROUNDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 10.

The great prize fight came off yesterday. The origin of the match we could not ascertain, but the time was set for 1 o'clock P. M., and the place the Abbey track, and after 12 M. the corner of Fifth and Green was alive with the *fancy*. About 12:15 a start was effected, and the "procession" moved toward the field of battle. On arriving at the ground some time was spent in securing umpires and referees, which being settled, the ground was selected and the ring formed, W. Collins acting as umpire for Bendigo and Pat McKenney officiating for Conley.

Usual formalities seem to have been dispensed with, as the ring, instead of being a rope square of twenty-four feet, was an irregular spheroid, formed of living bodies; but as both parties appeared satisfied with this arrangement, the umpires and referees took their places within the inclosure, and the betting went on slightly in favor of Bendigo. The prize to be contended for was $25 a side.

THE FIGHT.

Three minutes to 2, Pat Conley shied his castor into the ring, which was quickly followed by Bendigo's—the appearance of both men being greeted by applause from their respective friends; Young Bendigo being seconded by Jack Looney and Pat Carroll, while Charley Fagan and Johnny Monahan officiated for Conley. Bendigo looked the heaviest, but we were informed that each scaled 135 lbs. before training. After tossing up for choice of corners, which was won by Conley, Bendigo tossed up a double eagle, but his opponent would not accept the wager.

Round 1. Time was called at 2:15, and both men were prompt at the scratch. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in on the mug, but Conley countered on the ribs, Bendigo getting his opponent's head in chancery, but they both fell on their knees. First blood for Bendigo.

2. Considerable infighting in favor of Bendigo, who administered some terrific upper cuts—then falling on his knees.

3. Repetition of second, only Conley seemed to have the advantage—ending as before.

4. Bendigo came up to the scratch smiling, and forcing the fighting, got in heavy with his right on Conley's potato trap, who returned a rib-roaster with his right. In the clinch, Conley was thrown.

5. Bendigo threw Pat again, after some pretty hard fighting, and seemed to have the advantage in the round.

6. Terminated slightly in favor of Conley, after some quite lively countering and cross-countering—Bendigo on his knees.

7. After some feinting, Conley led off with his right on the ribs, but was smartly countered on the mug, which begun to bear evident marks of Bendigo's handiwork. In the clinch, both went down, Conley on top.

8. Sharp infighting, Bendigo having the advantage, who, after administering some sharp upper-cuts, went on his knees to avoid returns.

9. After much feinting Bendigo led off, getting home twice on the mug without return. Conley, after getting in on the ribs and receiving a light return on the "poll," went to grass.

10. Conley forced the fighting, but Bendigo neatly avoided his attack. After some feinting Conley succeeded in planting his right on the ribs, but napped a heavy return on the smeller, causing the claret to flow freely. Bendigo on his knees.

11. Bendigo came up smiling, and soon got Pat's head in chancery, changing from left to right with much quickness, and then fell on his knees; Conley, though, began to show the punishment he was receiving.

12. Considerable sparring, when both got in two or three heavy licks—Conley on the ribs and Bendigo on the face. When separating Conley rushed in on the ribs again, which Bendigo met with a left-hander in the mug, straight from the shoulder, sending Conley to grass. First knock down for Bendigo.

13 Bendigo got in on the old spot, Conley countering lightly on the ribs. Conley down from the force of his own blow.

14. Bendigo forcing the fight, got in on the mug, again receiving a slight return on the ribs, knocking Conley down in return.

15. Conley forcing the fight got in on the ribs, but was countered lively on the old sore. Conley down.

16. Both prompt to time. Bendigo got in heavy with his left on the face, Conley returning light on the ribs. Conley down.

17. In-fighting, Bendigo having the advantage. Conley down.

18. Bendigo led off, and after some countering Conley went down to avoid more punishment. Conley reviving somewhat, and Bendigo but little the worse for wear. At the close of this round 11 to 10 was offered on Bendigo.

19. Conley went down without receiving a blow. Cries of "Foul."

20. Conley led off, but, doing no damage, went down.

21. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo neatly countered with his left on the mug, knocking him into his own corner. Cries of "Foul."

22. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

23. Bendigo forced the fighting, and got in his right and left on the chin and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

24. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

25. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

26. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot; Conley down.

[By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work, Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were failing him.]

27. In-fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

28. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

29. Conley got in light, and then went down.

30. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

36. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

37. Conley led off but fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

38. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

39. Bendigo forcing the fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

40, 41, 42 and 43. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the 42d knocking Conley nearly out of the ring.

44. In favor of Conley, who was evidently gaining, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.

46. Considerable sparring and slight hitting. Bendigo forcing the fight, and rushing Conley to his corner. Conley leads out with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him out of the ring.

47. Conley received a slight tap on the mug, but countered beautifully on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

48. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right cheek. Closes; both fall.

[At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had resin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.]

49. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Close—Bendigo on knees.

50. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

51. Slight hitting and counter-hitting. Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

52. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo's right and left on Conley's mug, causing the claret to spout.

53. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

54. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

55. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

56. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley had decidedly the advantage in fibbing. Conley throws Bendigo. In favor of Conley.

57. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley drops.

58. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight returns. Conley down.

59. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

60. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down,

61. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

62. Conley led off, getting in a blow on Bendigo's neck. A few slight exchanges, when Conley falls.

63. Considerable hitting and counter-hitting. Conley down.

64. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

65. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

66. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the neck of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

67. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight blows. He was soon stopped by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

68. Bendigo rushed in, and hard blows were exchanged freely, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

69. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo countered, causing Conley to fall.

70. Same as last. Conley down.

71. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left peeper, causing the claret to spout freely, and causing him to fall.

72. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

73. Few slight exchanges. Bendigo drops on knees; in favor of Conley.

74. Conley planted his right and left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's breast, falling from force of his own blow.

75. Conley missed his aim, when Bendigo planted his left on his mug, knocking him down.

76. Conley lead off, but missed his blow. He managed, however, to recover himself in time to avoid a return. Slight hitting, when Conley went down in order to save himself.

77. Bendigo forced the fight, knocking Conley down.

The remaining rounds, up to the 89th resulted about the same as the last mentioned, neither party doing any material injury to each other, and both appearing very weak.

89. Time being called, Bendigo rallied promptly to the scratch, and appeared determined to settle his antagonist at once. Conley came up, his left eye being entirely closed, and his face much swollen and battered up. He showed much pluck, however, and seemed determined not to be outdone. After considerable sparring, Bendigo got in heavily with his left over Conley's right peeper, causing the claret to flow a perfect stream, completely bleeding him, and rendering him unable to come to time, when the sponge was thrown up and Bendigo declared the victor.

This round closed at six minutes past four, the fight having been prolonged for one hour and fifty-nine minutes, which, considering the sultriness of the weather, must certainly give it preëminence over any encounter which has, as yet, taken place in this section.

So ended this lively "mill" which both men so stoutly waged. Nothing can be said in disparagement of the courage and pluck of either, but it was evident that Conley was overmatched, both in height and length of reach, and science. The game would undoubtedly have been up with him much sooner had his hard head not stood him in such good stead, seconded, as it was, by his "dropping" tactics. His face was battered very badly, while hardly a mark was visible on Young Bendigo's countenance; the latter, however, bearing many blue and black lines on the left ribs, and his fists being swelled to a size resembling miniature "gloves."

The ring was broken into several times by outsiders, who appeared to allow their feelings to run away with their judgment, and at one time the matter seemed likely to break up in a row. The "fancy" should pay better attention to their own rules.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP—PHELAN'S DECLINATION.

The following is Mr. Phelan's declination of Seereiter's challenge to a new match at billiards:

New-York, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

To the Editor of Porter's Spirit:

Sir:—I have seen in your last issue a letter from Mr. Seereiter's employer, proposing to back him against me for another match at billiards.

I played Mr. Seereiter under many disadvantages. I was suffering from rheumatism, and was considerably out of play. He, on the contrary, was in excellent health, trained to his highest capacity, and the match was the longest on record. Notwithstanding all this, I was the victor; and have proved to my own satisfaction, and that of all my friends, that my skill, such as it is, is superior to that of Mr. Seereiter. I stated to Mr. Seereiter, when I saw him, on the morning after the match, in alluding to the card published in the Detroit *Tribune* a few hours before the match, over Mr. Seereiter's signature, stating his resolution "to play no more matches, whatever was the result of the match then pending," that I approved the resolution announced in that card, which Mr. Seereiter did not then see fit to disclaim. I also told him that I would play no more matches with American players, and only desired to test my skill with that of Mr. Berger, of France, or Mr. Roberts, of England.

I only played the match with Mr. Seereiter on the disadvantageous terms above stated, to prove that my reputation in billiards was not a fictitious one, as interested parties insinuated. In another contest with him I would only have money to gain, and I respectfully decline gaining it, however easily I might do so.

Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL PHELAN.

Mr. Phelan's declination seems to have raised a breeze in Detroit. The *Free Press* says:

"The fact of the matter is that the truth—which all these badly concocted excuses do not conceal—lies in a wholesome certainty on the part of Phelan that he stands no chance in the matter of skill. His victory was won by a piece of luck known as a "scratch" in technical parlance, as is well known by all who witnessed the game. His largest run was made on a "bank," which counted nothing on the direct shot, but which, by a very lucky "kiss," gave him the shot, and allowed him to run a hundred and twenty-nine off the balls, which were thus thrown together for him by chance. This was immediately after Seereiter had coolly wiped out a difference of three hundred and thirty-three points which stood in Phelan's favor, and at a time when the game was closely approaching the end. If it was not pure luck and nothing else that made Phelan victor, then we are no judge. We have never mentioned this, as we have expected another match, and a very different result. Phelan was well aware of the facts, and is now proportionately cautious.

Seereiter will now challenge the United States to play him. He is the champion of billiards, and will remain so until Phelan or somebody else meets him and beats him. At the present time, Phelan stands in the same position as Morrissey, who beat Heenan, but afterwards refused to meet him a second time, giving him the championship, which no one dares dispute."

CHESS—PAUL MORPHY'S LAST PERFORMANCE IN ENGLAND.

The last achievement of Mr. Morphy before his departure from England is narrated as follows:

On Tuesday evening, April 26, the powers of this extraordinary player were put to a severe test in a match which came off at the St. James' Chess Club, Regent's quadrant, in which Mr. Morphy played simultaneously five of the most expert players of the club, including its president, Mr. Lowenthal. The tables were arranged in a row, each table being occupied on the one side by a player, and on the other a passage was left free, along which their single antagonist might pass backwards and forwards. Mr. Morphy is a man of small stature and rather juvenile appearance, but his head is exceedingly well formed, his eye bright, and his countenance generally gives the evidence of a fine nervous organization and quick intelligence. He seems to play perfectly at his ease, generally making his moves with rapidity, although sometimes stopping and seeming to give the move in hand a good deal of careful consideration. We endeavored to ascertain whether, like other great players, he had any favorite move or leading idea in his play, and there did seem to be a little uniformity in the cases in which he obtained the first move. But as this happened only in two cases out of the five, he was in the other three necessarily influenced by the opening of his opponent. Speaking generally his style of play seems to be rapid and impetuous, and his *coup d'œil* so perfect that he can master at one glance all the exigencies of the board. More than once in the course of the play his opponents had to call for time, which he conceded with the most good-humored courtesy, chatting in the interim with whoever chanced to stand near him. The great secret of his success, over and above great practical skill as a chess-player, would appear to lie in the wonderful power and tenacity of his memory. We have seen men who could balance ten dinner-plates, or ride six horses at once, but in those cases the act was at best imperfectly done. Mr. Morphy's case is different. He plays the most abstruse and reflective of known games, and plays it with a given number of the best known players, and the only advantage he has is the prestige of his wonderful name, which certainly has considerable effect in producing caution on the part of his opponents. The game took place in the elegant and capacious smoking-room of the St. James' Restaurant, and all the players to which Mr. Morphy was opposed worshiped the fuliginous genius of the place. We observed, however, that he did not smoke, an important fact for the advocates of the counterblast. If any one required a particularly clear head, it would be a man who, single-handed, undertook to play chess against five of the best players in London, and Mr. Morphy, although an American, would appear to deny himself his cigar in order to secure the necessary amount of cerebral lucidity.

The players against Mr. Morphy were—first table, M. de Rivière; second, Mr. S. Boden; third, Mr. W. Barnes; fourth, Mr. Bird; fifth, Mr. Lowenthal. The play commenced at 6 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till a late hour of the night. The following was the result: The game of the first table was won by Mr. Morphy; at the second the game was drawn; at the third it was won by Mr. Barnes; at the fourth by Mr. Morphy; at the fifth it was drawn."

THE LONG ISLAND RACES.

Porter's Spirit says of the coming races on the Union Course:

"The most attractive of equine celebrities, at the present time, is the unparalleled *Ethan Allen*, the noble trotting stallion, who was the first of his sex to compare with the peerless *Flora*, by equaling her great wagon time of 2:28. *Ethan Allen* always commands an audience when he is to be seen, and a word of admiration whenever he is spoken of; but the chief reason of the particular interest in him now is the part he is expected to play in the great impending match between him and *Lantern*, in double harness. This match, which is for $5,000 a side, is set down for next Wednesday, 18th, if the day and the track be good, and confident expectations are entertained that even a lower record will be reached than the 2:29½ that was made by these flyers when they went in like style before. It comes off, as before, on the old Union—the finest trotting track in the United States—and never in finer trim than now. The warm weather has dissipated all the lumpiness of the Winter surface, and it is as firm as marble, yet elastic as India-rubber. Thus fixed, and with such a temperature as has prevailed for a week past, we should not be surprised to see *Lantern*, who is as fine as can be, press the little stallion into an unprecedented speed, or take the prize himself, at an equally unheard of rate. The betting on this match, at present, is at two to one in favor of the stallion, and the common notion is that on the day of starting, the favor on him will go as high as 100 to 40, or, perhaps, 30.

There are several other matches on the carpet, and some which are only in process of arrangement. The match between the big mare, *Lady Woodruff*, the pet of the Long Island people proper, and *Mountain Boy*, the hero of the Eclipse Course gold cup, attracts a great deal of attention; but speculation is, as yet, a little cautious how it pushes from the shore with odds.

Pending this contest, however, the redoubtable "Hiram" has come out, and offered to match the *Lady*, for $2,500 a side, at mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons—wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs. The big mare is able to spin along with this weight right handily, and, to tell the truth, we do not know what can meet, and beat her, with it.

YACHTING, CRICKETING, &C.

Preparations are being made for the Yachting Season. The New-York Club have issued their annual sailing orders, and the fleet will rendezvous opposite the Club House, for the annual regatta on the 2d day of June, at 8 A. M. The order of sailing is not fixed upon yet.

A decision of interest to sporting men was lately given at New-Orleans. The law is therein laid down, that though Judges may all agree in a decision against a party who appeals to them, that party still has the right of ultimate appeal to the Jockey Club under whose rules his horses have been running.

The Cricketers of Massachusetts have challenged the players of New-York for a match. The Boston Cricket Club, acting in behalf of all the Clubs of the Bay State, sounds a gathering signal for the 25th inst., summoning the clans of every county. This meeting, and the match between the St. George's Club and Canada, to be played at Saratoga during the approaching Summer, will be the two great cricket features of the season.

VISIT OF A PHILADELPHIA BOAT CLUB TO NEW-YORK.

The Bachelors' Boat Club of Philadelphia, the second established on the Schuylkill River, are to row one of their boats (the *Linda*, 40 feet long, Philadelphia built) through the canal, from Trenton to Newark, and thence, *via* Raritan River and the Kills, to this City. Their object is a visit to New York for a few days and adventure along the route. The Club is composed entirely of mercantile and professional gentlemen of Philadelphia. The following named are the crew who will make this voyage: Messrs. Jos. D. McKee, Jos. M. Collingwood, Arthur Wells, William Brown, James M. Longacre, John McAllister, James W. Algeo. The expedition will leave Philadelphia on Monday, and is expected to arrive at this City on Wednesday evening. They will quarter at the St. Nicholas while in town. Their boat will be sent home on Thursday by the outside steamer.

OBITUARY.

The death of Colonel Joseph Park, principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, was recently noticed. He died in Kansas. The Detroit *Tribune* gives some interesting particulars of his life. He was once a resident of Michigan, and during the war of 1812, while his tribe was living in Northern Ohio, Joe was employed by the American officers as interpreter, guide, and confidential express messenger. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of General Cass, by whom he was often engaged in important secret service, and he accompanied that officer in his memorable expedition to the sources of the Mississippi in 1820, when the whole territory north of Ohio contained less than nine thousand souls.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Christopher Bethell, the Bishop of Bangor, occurred at his palace in Wales, April 19. His age was 86. Dr. Bethell was named Bishop of Gloucester, in 1824, and in 1830 was raised by the Duke of Wellington to the more lucrative See of Exeter, and in the same year to that of Bangor. He had acquired great reputation for learning, and some as a writer, his "General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration by Baptism," being a standard work among high Churchmen.

Baron de Goldsmid—more generally known as Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid—one of the most noted of British financiers, died on the morning of the 27th April, after an illness which had for some time removed him from active participation in affairs. He was created a baronet in 1841 by the Government of Lord Melbourne, and received the title of Baron from the Queen of Portugal for success in negotiating the settlement of the claims of Portugal upon Brazil.

Robert Knox, for twelve years editor and one of the proprietors of the London *Morning Herald*, died on the 6th of March at the Cape of Good Hope, where he had been for a few months acting as Registrar-General of the Mixed Commission. Mr. Knox was for more than a quarter of a century connected with the London Press, having begun as a Parliamentary reporter. He leaves a widow and several children.

The Philadelphia papers announce the decease of the Rev. Henry G. King and the Rev. George Lane, both preachers of the Methodist Church. Mr. King died in Philadelphia May 7, after an active service of forty years in the ministry. Mr. Lane died at Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 6. He was for many years the Senior Book Agent at the Methodist Depository in this City.

The Rev. James Steele died at Oberlin on the 20th April, aged 51. He was a theological graduate of Oberlin, and in 1841 sailed for Africa with the *Amistad* Captives under an appointment from the American Missionary Association to establish the Mendi Mission. Mr. S., afterward performed several years of labor as a home Missionary in Illinois.

Colonel Lacretelle of the retired list of the army has just died at Oran, where he had been for many years one of the largest agriculturists in the colony. He served with credit in the armies of the Empire from 1806 to 1814, and was 75 years of age. He leaves two sons, both colonels in the French army.

The death of Count Henry Frederick von Arnim, Prussian Privy-Councillor and Member of the Chamber of Peers, is announced at Berlin. Count Von Arnim was formerly Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, and was life long a prominent leader of the Liberal Party in the Prussian Chambers.

Commander J. S. Paine, U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Portland, May 2, aged 60 years. He entered the service in 1813, and, with the exception of some few intervals, occasioned by illness, continued in actual service for the next succeeding 40 years.

M. Laurent Cunin-Grindame, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under King Louis Philippe from 1837 to 1848, has just died at Sédan, aged 81. He was the head of a great manufacturing establishment in Sédan.

Dr. Thomas M. Drake, formerly a Professor in the Ohio University at Athens, was drowned in the canal at Zanesville on Sunday, May 8. He was a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this country.

Dr. Henry Bond, a physician and genealogist died in Philadelphia, May 4, aged 70. He was a native of Watertown, Mass., of which town he wrote a voluminous history some years ago.

Henry Lewis, at one time a leading spirit in the old Liberty Party of Ohio, and brother of the well-known Samuel Lewis, died in Cincinnati on Sunday, May 1, at the age of 55.

The Hon. Ferrand F. Merrill, formerly Secretary of State of Vermont, died at Montpelier, Vt., on the 2d May. He was a lawyer by profession, and held political positions for several years.

The death of M. de Tocqueville, which was hitherto prematurely announced in the London papers, took place ten days subsequently to the date then named, at Cannes.

Mr. Edmund T. Dana, a citizen of Cambridge, Mass., [illegible] May 7, at an advanced age. He was the son [illegible] the late Chief Justice Dana, and brother of Richard H. Dana, Sr.

The Duke d'Avaray, who at one time was Chamberlain to Charles X, and military commander of the department of Loir-et-Cher, has just died at Paris, aged 88 years.

The Irish papers announce the death of John Elliot Hyndane, City Coroner and Agent at Dublin for foreign passports.

Tachinardi, father of Madame Persiani, and formerly a celebrated singer, died recently at Florence, at the age of 84 years.

PERSONAL.

In the case of Bradbury and Evans *vs.* Dickens and Wills, Mr. Jesse applied on the 20th April to the Master of the Rolls for leave to serve notice of motion for the 21st, to advance the hearing of this cause on account of the depreciation which the copyright of a work like *Household Words* would undergo if the sale were delayed for any considerable time. It is stated that the reduction in the value of *Household Words*, from the steps taken by Mr. Dickens, has been calculated at £4,000. The serial, copyright, back stock, stereotypes, &c., was valued at £10,000 some six months before Mr. Dickens announced the discontinuance, and since that announcement the valuation of £6,000 has been put upon it.

On the arrival of Professor Finney, of Oberlin College, in England, he preached for some time in Huntingdon, and afterwards in London, preaching in the Borough-road Chapel four times a week, and twice on Sundays, to crowded congregations. A farewell tea-meeting to Professor Finney took place at the Borough-road Chapel, on which occasion a considerable sum of money which had been collected among his friends, was presented to him.

M. Louis Blanc draws attention through the *Times*, to another case of Imperial tyranny in France. He states that M. Blanqui, a member of the Provisional Government of France in 1848, after having suffered ten years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced, has been again arrested, and is about to be sent to Cayenne "for the strange and unheard-of crime of being legally out of prison."

Although the foundation stone of the New Tabernacle which Mr. Spurgeon intends to build will shortly be laid, the large sum which will be required for the building has not been raised. Mr. Spurgeon has devised a plan whereby it is thought he will raise a considerable sum. He intends to preach in the chief metropolitan chapels, making collections for the object he has in view.

Letters from Toronto report Colonel Prince as gradually recovering from his recent severe illness. He was able, with a great deal of exertion and some risk, to appear in the Legislative Council on the day previous to the prorogation, and was mainly instrumental in securing a reconsideration of the action of that branch of Parliament by which they had refused to pass the supply bills.

The Hon. William Appleton, of Boston, has made a donation of $5,000 for the purpose of establishing a Pastors' Library in connection with the First Congregational Church in North Brookfield. A portion only of the money is to be spent at present, and the remainder will be invested and the income spent for the annual increase of the library.

Princess Clotilde is said to have become the purchaser of the celebrated fan belonging to the late Queen of Oude. The fan is of white silk, richly embroidered in emeralds and seed pearl; the handle of gold and ivory, splendidly adorned with rubies, and seventeen large brilliants of the first water.

Horace Vernet is going to be married, at the age of sixty-seven. The banns are now placarded at the mayoralty of the 10th arrondissement, in the Rue de Grenelle, Paris. The illustrious painter has gained the heart of a widow, Madame Marie Amélie Fuller, whose first husband was a M. de Bois Richeux.

Lady Shelley announces, in one volume, *Memorials of the late Percy Bysshe Shelly*. This lady was a Miss Gibson, formerly married to a brother of the present Lord Bolingbroke, and after his death she married, in 1848, the present Sir Percy Florence Shelley, son of the poet.

On the morning of the 21st April the Archbishop of Canterbury left London, and proceeded to Windsor for the purpose of performing a ceremony of consecration, in the person of her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice.

The friends of Mr. Hawthorne will be gratified to learn that letters from Rome, under date of April 16, speak of the improved health and probable recovery of Miss Hawthorne, whose dangerous illness was recently reported.

The widow of the murdered mail-carrier Adams, in Canada, is left in a state of destitution, and is 65 years old, and helpless through bodily infirmity. Measures are to be taken for her relief.

Letters just received, in Hartford, by the relatives of Gov. Seymour, state that he was at Cairo on the 22d of March; that his visit to the Pyramids would take but ten days, and that, immediately after, he would set his face homeward, coming by way of Alexandria, Marseilles, Paris and Liverpool. He adds that he is very certain of being in Connecticut before the end of May.

Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungarian, well versed in the natural history of Brazil, has married the daughter of the negro king of Bihe, in Upper Guinea. Having by this step become general-in-chief of the armies of his father-in-law, he makes use of his newly acquired authority to facilitate his researches in the interior of the country.

The deaf-mutes of Boston had a meeting in St. Paul's Church, Boston, a few evenings since, at which prayers were recited in the sign language, and addresses were delivered in the same manner by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of this City, and others.

Among the recent arrivals at Savannah was that of Bishop Boone, of China, for many years past a resident of Shanghae, and an active missionary of the Episcopal Church in that land.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is to speak at the Boston Music Hall in behalf of the project for a statue to Washington, to be executed by the sculptor Ball and erected in Boston.

The Mormon company of three hundred persons, principally Germans, bound to Salt Lake City, passed through Hamilton, Canada, last week. They were all well and in good spirits.

In consequence of the death of Mme. Bosio, Mme. Penco has been engaged by Mr. Gye to supply her place at the Royal Italian Opera in London for the season.

There is a chance of Mr. Thackeray becoming Editor of *Household Words*, if Messrs. Bradbury & Evans can buy up the property; but there will be a fierce contest, and the price will be high.

Mr. Dickens intends to make a dash with *All the Year Round*. The first issue will be immense—some hundreds of thousands. The order to the stationer is for a thousand reams of paper.

Mr. Richard Close, late Lieutenant in the Northumberland Light Infantry, has been appointed Professor of the English Language in the University of St. Petersburg.

A book of eminent Philadelphians is about to be published. The compiler has been engaged for 12 years in getting together this collection of biographical sketches. Most of them are original.

The Emperor of Austria has pledged the crown-jewels to the heirs of Baron Sina, the banker, as a guarantee for a loan of 32,000,000 florins,—about fifteen millions of dollars.

We may soon look for the appearance of Mr. Tennyson's four Arthurian idyls. Difficulties as to the choice of a publisher have retarded the publication.

The Emperor of the French has presented Mr. Henry Bradbury with a magnificent gold snuff-box, surmounted by the Imperial Crown and cypher in brilliants.

The Montrose monument to Joseph Hume is about to be inaugurated. It consists of a statue, said to be a faithful likeness, resting on a massive pedestal.

Professor Agassiz announces that he shall visit Europe during the coming Summer vacation of Harvard College.

An effort is being made in Canada to obtain a pardon for Dr. King, recently convicted of murder, but the prospects are not encouraging.

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury of Savannah against Capt. Nicholas A. Brown, late of the yacht *Wanderer*, for piracy.

Dr. Jeffries Wyman has been elected President of the Boston Society of Natural History for the ensuing year.

It is stated that M. Collard, a Parisian photographist, has succeeded in taking photographs at night.

Mrs. Ada Isaacs Menken is giving dramatic readings in Cincinnati.

M. Proudhon is about to publish (in Belgium) a pamphlet on the state of affairs in Europe.

Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, is so ill that his recovery is considered doubtful.

Captain Walter M. Gibson is lecturing in New-Orleans on his adventures in the East Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Watson, the discoverer of the new comet writes from the Ann Arbor Observatory that the comet is moving from the earth and towards the sun. Its geocentric distance is now sixty-six millions of miles, and its heliocentric distance eighty-eight millions seven hundred and seventy thousand miles. At noon on the 29th of May, the date of its nearest approach to the sun, it will be distant from the earth ninety-nine millions three hundred thousand miles, and its distance from the sun, at the same epoch, will be only nineteen millions eight hundred thousand miles. Its brilliancy will then be ten times greater than at the present time, but owing to its close proximity to the sun, it will not be visible. The perihelion of the orbit lies within the orbit of Murcery.

The Department of the Interior has matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the Treaty stipulations which provide certain of the New-York Indians with homes in Kansas. Instructions to have the New-York Reserve surveyed have been given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. It has recently been decided by the Secretary that, under these Treaties, no Indian is entitled to a share in the allotment of lands who did not reside in Kansas at the time of the decision. The Indians now in New-York, and those who have recently emigrated, are not entitled to the benefits of the Treaty.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Passenger Railways in that city: "The Fourth and Eighth street Passenger Railways are rapidly progressing toward completion. The Arch-street Road will be finished in about two weeks, while the work on the Chesnut and Walnut will be put in contract at once. With the exception of the Ridge-avenue Road, which has some drawbacks to contend with, all the city railroads are paying handsomely. The Race and Vine-street Road carried during one day last week some 10,000 passengers. On the Spruce and Pine-street Road the average receipts per car each day are $21.

The fourth annual meeting of the "National Dress-reform Association" (Bloomerites) is to be held at Auburn, N. Y., on the 22d and 23d of June. One Edward C. Van Slyck signs the call as Chairman of the Committee, and invites everybody to come "to examine the great question of a reform in woman's dress, and with candor act upon their convictions of duty."

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio has attained, through the intercession of Mr. Dallas, a grant of 80 volumes of the record publication of the British Government; and has also received 20 volumes of the publications of the British Historical Society, the latter the gift of the late Geo. T. Williamson, of Cincinnati.

The use of camels for the transportation of cotton is to be tried in Alabama. The Mobile papers notice the arrival of twenty-one of these animals from Galveston. It is said that one camel will readily carry two bales of cotton, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, over roads that are next to impassable to wagons.

The suit against the alleged slaver *Angelita*, (Spanish,) at Savannah, has been dismissed. The *Republican* says, upon hearing the evidence the libel was dismissed, the court being of opinion that it was sufficient to authorize her seizure, but insufficient under the law for her condemnation.

The "Charter-Oak" Chair ordered for the Governor of Connecticut has been completed in Hartford. It is composed wholly of the wood of the Charter Oak, tastefully carved, and its dimensions are capacious enough for any Daniel Lambert who may occupy the Gubernatorial seat.

The College of New-Jersey has a larger number of students than at any former period. The Theological Seminary at Princeton was never more flourishing. A number of the students propose devoting themselves to Foreign Missions, and several have left other professions to serve in the ministry.

A Masonic Lodge of colored persons has been organized in Norwich, Conn., under the authority of the New-York Colored Grand Lodge. This is the second Lodge of this character in the State, the first being in New-Haven. A third is about to be organized in Hartford.

In the Herkimer County Circuit Court, Mrs. Mary E. Perry, administratrix, has recovered a verdict of $600 against the New York Central Railroad. The action was brought to recover for damages in the loss of her husband, who was run over and killed on the Central Road, at Little Falls.

To show the great importance of the manufacture of brandy in the French Department of the Charente, the local journals state that the copper sheets purchased last year, for making cauldrons and other vessels, for that department alone, cost 1,000,000f. (£40,000).

The Connecticut House has instructed the Committee on Education to investigate and report whether it would be advisable to raise a State Committee to supervise the list of school books used in our Common Schools, and to make them uniform, all over the State.

The celebrated yacht Una, formerly owned by Mr. W. B. Duncan, of New York, which won several prizes in the yachting matches of the New York Club, has been sold to parties in Boston, and will hereafter belong to the Boston Club.

The proposition for a reunion of Rhode Islanders abroad, in Newport, August 22, has been received with favor by all concerned, and the sons of Newport in different parts of the country, are corresponding in regard to the arrangements.

A very extensive collection of playbills was recently sold in London, supposed to have been purchased for the British Museum. These interesting documents date from about 1787, and extend to 1852. Their weight exceeds 16 cwt.

The King of Bavaria has offered a prize of 200 louis-d'or for the best drama illustrative of German history. The competition is open to authors of all nations, and the time for sending manuscripts is fixed as late as the end of November, 1860.

The fourth volume of the Rhode Island *Colonial Records*, which collection has been in the course of publication during the last four years, has been completed by the Secretary of State, and will be delivered to the General Assembly at the May session.

The Committee of the Isle of Man Telegraph Company have agreed to accept the tender sent in by Messrs. Glass and Elliott for manufacturing and laying down the cable between that island and England.

The number of births in Boston during the year 1858 was 713, of which 349 were males, and 344 females. The number of marriages was 242, 151 of which were foreign couples. There were 397 deaths.

The Galveston and Brazos (Texas) Canal and Navigation Company has determined to have a survey made from Galveston Bay to the Sabine River, with the design of connecting the two by a canal.

The "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches," a charitable organization in Boston, expended $10,898 last year, in the support of missionaries, evening schools, sewing schools, Sunday schools, &c.

The snow is still very deep and hard-frozen at the Tip Top House, at the White Mountains. The Crawford House at the Notch, lately burned, is to be rebuilt, with three fronts of 200 feet each.

A severe frost occurred in Texas on the 22d of April, killing a great deal of corn and cotton. The Houston *Telegraph* counts the damage by "millions of dollars."

The National Americans of Pennsylvania have issued a call for a State Convention, to convene at Hrrisburg on the 25th of May.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Pratt.

Wm. B. Bull vs. *Melliss & Ayers*.—This is an interesting case growing out of the great panic of 1857. The defendants were one of the largest houses in the Nottingham lace trade. The same persons composed the firm of Melliss & Ayers in New York, and Ayers & Melliss in Nottingham. Their transactions were very large, amounting to millions of dollars, and the credit of the houses good.

In the Summer of 1857 the plaintiff had an agent here, who collected about $4,000, and by plaintiff's direction this was placed in the Bank of Commerce *to the credit of Melliss & Ayers*. Plaintiff then wrote to defendants to remit this amount "by draft, in the usual and safe way." The defendants remitted their own draft at sixty days for £793 on Ayers & Melleis, of Nottingham. The draft was accepted in September 14, 1857, and defendants claim that "Ayers & Melliss paid out $250,000 after that time upon their acceptances. On October 7 the New-York firm failed, and on the 23d October the Nottingham firm also failed, leaving, of course, this acceptance for £793 unpaid. The plaintiff obtained an order of arrest against the defendant Melliss from Justice Sutherland, who, however, since vacated same. Plaintiff appeals to the General Term.

The questions at issue are, whether a firm can remit money deposited with it by a draft on their own correspondents and partners.

2. Whether such a draft, if allowable, can be payable *on time*.

Whether, when money is deposited to the credit of a party, intending that they shall remit same, and said party does remit on account of same, he thereby *accepts a trust*, and assumes its responsibilities.

Roosevelt, J.—The defendants need not have taken charge of the funds, but having done so, I think it was a breach of trust instanter to remit a bill on themselves at sixty days—in other words, a promissory note, taking a loan of the money without authority.

Ingraham, J., concurred.

Pratt, J., dissented—It appears to me that there is no pretence in this case; that the defendants were to pay the identical money deposited, and that they were at liberty to use the money in any way they pleased, entering into an ordinary contract that their firm in England should pay the amount. Brown Bros., and other houses, give letters of credit in such cases every day, and certainly could not be held to arrest for fraud in case of failure.

Order appealed from reversed without costs.

For plaintiff, W. E. Curtis; for defendants, Shea & Richardson.

Chambers.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John Caffrey vs. *David Ryan et al.*—Motion denied without costs, &c., and without prejudice to the right of defendant to move to let in to defend on the merits.

George Colon vs. *Martin Fallon et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Peter Shilowsky vs. *Josephine Shilowsky*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Daniel Olds vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt & Daniel Drew*.—The plaintiff alleges that he was a passenger on board defendants' steamship *North America*, and also that he shipped over 1,000 fruit trees on board, which were all lost, and he himself landed on the coast of Mexico, for which he claimed $10,000 damages.

This steamer left San Juan in Febuary, 1852, for San Francisco. The sea was perfectly smooth and the weather fair, and the vessel sailed close to the shore. On a bright, moonlight night, she suddenly struck, and became a total wreck. Defendants claim that the officers were careful men, but were deceived by a light haze concealing the shore. Plaintiff insists that the accident was caused by gross carelessness on the part of defendants' agents and servants.

There was no evidence to establish that the trees came from New-York, nor the amount of freight paid, though evidence appeared to show that *some* freight was paid in advance.

The trial occupied three days, and this afternoon, after an able charge by the Court, the Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff—damages $1,600.

For plaintiff, P. Y. Cutler; for defendants, W. M. Evarts.

JUDGMENT ON FAILURE TO ANSWER—NO APPEAL.

Stewart vs *Morton*.—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal. The plaintiff in the cause entered judgment upon failure to answer, for the sum of $834 74. The defendant served a notice of appeal. The plaintiff now moved to dismiss the appeal.

Robert Gilien, for the motion, urged that under the provisions of the code relative to appeals, an appeal could only be taken from a judgment entered upon the report of referees, or the direction of a single Judge, or when the trial was by the Court or referees. (Code, sections 325, 348.) That there was a different remedy provided in case of a judgment entered, on failure to answer, viz.: by motion addressed to large discretion vested in the Court to relieve a party from a judgment taken against him through his mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect. (Code, section 174.) But no appeal could be taken from a judgment by default. This was a judgment taken against defendant *by reason of his omission or neglect*; not one entered upon any decision of any Referee, Judge or Court.

Selah Squires, opposed, contended that defendant had a right to bring up, by appeal, the objection that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

But the Court dismissed the appeal, with $10 costs.

Recent Cases.

PARTNERS—POWER TO MAKE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT.

Robinson vs. *Gregory*.—(Supreme Court, General Term.) This was one of five suits brought to set aside a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. The facts appear in the opinion.

Roosevelt, J.—The firm of Kelly, Townsend & Co., bankers and brokers, in the City of New-York, consisted of the three defendants, Kelly, Townsend and Stephens.

On the 6th of January, 1857, their affairs having become embarrassed, and Kelly being absent in Paris, the two resident partners executed a general assignment of the individual and parnership effects for the benefit of the creditors, in the usual order of preference in such cases.

One month afterwards the plaintiffs recovered against the three partners a judgment for $28,592; but as the summons in the action had been served only on the two who were present, the plaintiffs were confined in their remedy to the partnership property of the three and the individual property of the two, who alone were notified. Having failed, in consequence of the previous assignment, to realize anything under their execution, they file this bill for the purpose of setting aside that impediment, and of thus obtaining, by judicial proceedings, for themselves a preference, which their debtors had already, by voluntary assignment, granted to others.

It is therefore, on both sides, a contest, not for equality of distribution, but for preferential advantage, and the only question for determination is which has the strict legal right.

There are certain powers of individual partners which admit of no dispute. One partner may make a sale of a portion of the partnership goods for cash, or on credit, or in payment for a partnership debt. And if he may make a transfer direct to the creditor it would seem to follow that he may make a similar transfer to a third person in trust to sell and pay the debt. But a general assignment, it is said, implies a breaking up of the partnership, and that in such case, where a common trustee is to be appointed, all should be consulted, and if all cannot agree, a receiver should be appointed by a Court of Justice, subject to the law of equality of distribution applicable to receiverships.

That may be, and probably, according to the weight of the authority, is, the general rule. It has, however, its exceptions. Where one of three partners goes to a distant country, and an unexpected emergency arises in his absence, he cannot be consulted. The partnership property, from necessity, must be disposed of without his express concurrence. He knows *that* when he leaves; his leaving is the grant of a power by implication to those he leaves behind, to be exercised, of course, reasonably and in good faith. He knows that in case of a stoppage of payment, any creditor, so far as the joint assets are concerned, may sue the absent as well as the present partners, and, by the action or inaction of the present partners, obtain, in effect, an assignment *pro tanto* of the joint effects. Such an assignment, or *quasi* assignment, is provided for by express statute. And how can the Court say that a species of distribution in the case of absentees is unlawful and unjust, where a statute, so far as the principle is involved, in effect enjoins it?

In view of this statute, it will be seen that all the preferred creditors might, like the present plaintiffs, have brought their suit, and on the defendant waiving time to plead, there being no defence, have obtained an immediate judgment against the partnership assets. I see no objection to the resident partners, in good faith, doing that directly which it is clear they could thus by law accomplish indirectly.

There are three other grounds also on which the assignment in the present suit may be sustained:

First—The partner, who alone could call it in question, does not join in the application to set it aside.

Second—When informed by letter of the 10th of January that the assignment had been made, and furnished at the same time with a list of the preferred creditors, and asked to approve and confirm it, the absent partner, instead of forthwith repudiating the transaction, if dissatisfied, immediately wrote to Mr. Townsend in terms of deep regret at the failure of the house, without uttering a syllable of disapprobation of the step which had been taken by his copartners.

Third—Before leaving for Europe, he executed to Mr. Townsend a power of attorney, which, interpreted by the light of surrounding circumstances, was clearly intended to meet every possible emergency, and which in terms also expressly authorized Mr. Townsend to execute for him all instruments whatsoever, and all and every act and deed, of whatsoever name or nature, "appertaining to his affairs."

The judgment appealed from should therefore be reversed, and the plaintiff's complaint dismissed, but without costs.

MISAPPLICATION OF PARTNERSHIP FUNDS—PARTNER'S REMEDY.

Wade vs. *Rusher*.—(Superior Court, General Term.)—This was an appeal from a judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to the complaint. The action was by George Wade, executor of George B. Rusher, against John B. Rusher and Mary, his wife, and one Easton. The original complaint alleged that a partnership existed between George B. and John B. Rusher, during the lifetime of the former; that from 1846 onwards, George being in ill health, the business was wholly in John's hands, as active partner; that in 1848 George became dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs, and brought a suit in the Supreme Court for an accounting; but was induced, by false representations, to give a release to John of all claims on account of the partnership. The complaint prayed that the release be set aside, and judgment given for the plaintiff, claiming $10,000.

By a supplemental complaint, Easton was made a defendant on averment that he, knowing all the facts, took a power of attorney from John Rusher, and drew up deeds assigning certain lands, bought by John with the partnership funds, for a nominal consideration, to a third person, who on the same day transferred the property to Easton.

Easton demurred to the complaint, on the grounds that there was an improper joinder of actions, and that the complaint did not show any cause of action against him.

Held by the General Term—Hoffman, J., delivering the opinion—that the demurrer was properly overruled. If the plaintiff had any right to recover against John B. Rusher and wife, he had clearly the same right against Easton, who could have no better title than his grantors. The foundation of the action was not the release, as seemed to be supposed by defendant's counsel, but the investment of partnership funds, and the partner's right to follow them out. The plaintiff had the right to set forth in the complaint the false pretences, the release, the accounts, and other particulars. 17 N. Y. Rep., 270. The objection of Easton, that the release must first be set aside before he could be sued, was untenable. It is well settled that where real estate is bought with the partnership funds, a partner can follow it immediately, in any hands, except a purchaser in good faith and for value.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—EFFECT OF ITS JUDGMENTS.

Simons vs. *De Barre*—(Superior Court, General Term.)—This was an appeal from an order made by Judge Pierrepont granting a new trial. The action was brought to recover damages for an assault and battery. At the time of the assault the defendant was engaged to be married to one Fanny Behrmann. He afterwards married her. Upon the trial she was offered as a witness for the plaintiff, and was objected to as incompetent.

The plaintiff then produced, in evidence, to prove that they were divorced, a copy of a decree of the City Court of Brooklyn pronouncing the marriage of Fanny Behrmann and the defendant a nullity on the ground of physical incapacity. The judgment roll was not produced. The decree was objected to as incompetent, but was admitted and the witness was sworn. A verdict of $2,500 having been rendered for the plaintiff, the defendant moved for a new trial on the ground that the decree was inadmissible and without the production of the judgment roll. The motion was granted, and the plaintiff appealed.

Held by the Court—Bosworth, C. J., delivering the opinion—that the new trial was properly granted. He observed that the question mainly discussed upon the appeal was, whether the City Court of Brooklyn was an inferior Court within the meaning of the rule that the jurisdiction of such a Court will not be presumed in order to support the validity of its proceedings, but, on the contrary, it must be affirmatively shown that it had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action and of the parties in order to make its records evidence in another Court. If such were the character of the City Court of Brooklyn, this appeal might be very readily disposed of. The Statute creating this Court was such that it acquired jurisdiction only when all of the defendants resided or were served with process in the City of Brooklyn. The decree offered in evidence in this case did not recite either that the defendant resided or was served in Brooklyn. Nor would his voluntary appearance in the cause give to that Court jurisdiction, it not being given by law.

After citing and commenting upon a number of authorities, the Judge proceeded to say, that the Brooklyn City Court must be regarded as an inferior Court within the common-law meaning of that phrase, and that its judgment, to be evidence in any other Court, must show upon its face that the defendant resided, or was personally served with the summons, within that City; and as this was not shown by the judgment or decree introduced in this case, it should have been rejected upon the trial. The order for a new trial should therefore be affirmed.

REMEDY FOR IMPROPER LEVY—WHEN COURT WILL INTERFERE ON MOTION.

Thayer vs. *Ervine*.—(Superior Court, General Term.)—Appeal from an order denying a motion to set aside a levy. The circumstances of this case, which are peculiar, are as follows: On the 6th December, 1858, the defendant, Irvine, executed a chattel mortgage to Charles H. Raymond and William W. Davis. The mortgagees, after default, took possession of the property and removed it to the store of one Bogert. On the 24th January, 1859, Christopher Wilson, an assignee for the benefit of creditors of Irvine, the mortgagor, brought an action in the Supreme Court against the mortgagees to recover possession of the property, and the Sheriff took possession, under the provisions of the Code. The defendants, however, executed to the Sheriff, on the 26th of January, the bond necessary to obtain a re-delivery of the property to themselves. The goods were, in consequence, retained by the Sheriff, he allowing them to remain in Bogert's store. On the 26th January, 1859, Thayer, the plaintiff in this action, recovered judgment in the Superior Court against Irvine. On the 18th of February, the defendant in the replevin suit paid the Sheriff his fees and took a receipt, which recited the delivery of the property to those defendants; and immediately thereafter levied an execution on the goods, issued in the suit of Thayer *vs.* Irvine, having been indemnified by the plaintiff. A motion was then made by the mortgagees to set aside this levy. The motion was denied, and the mortgagees appealed.

Held by the Court—Slosson, J., delivering the opinion—that the motion could not be sustained. In the first place, the mortgagees had an abundant remedy by action. If the property were theirs, they could recover damages for the unlawful taking against the Sheriff, or could bring replevin in turn and retake the goods. If it were not theirs, no damage could be sustained by them by reason of the levy.

Secondly, the fact that the defendants in the replevin suit had given a bond to the Sheriff, did not place the property in the custody of the law so that the Court could, on motion, interfere to protect it. The goods were in their actual possession, and they could have disposed of them as they pleased. A judgment creditor had a right to enforce his remedies against the property of his debtor wherever he can find it, and it was no ground for the interference of the Court, on motion that it is in the hands of one between whom and a third party there is a controversy in respect to its ownership.

Order affirmed.

COSTS—WHEN MAY BE AWARDED ON DISMISSING SUIT FOR WANT OF JURISDICTION.

McMahon vs. *The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company*.—(Superior Court, General Term.)—This was an appeal from an order refusing to vacate a judgment awarding costs to defendants. The defendants were a foreign corporation. The contract of insurance upon which they were sued was made out of this State, and upon the death of the insured this action was brought by the plaintiff, who was the assignee of the policy, and was also a non-resident of the State. The Code, sec. 427, provides that an action may be brought against a foreign corporation only by a resident of this State or by a non-resident where the cause of action shall have arisen, or the subject matter of the action shall be situated, in this State. It did not appear by the complaint that the plaintiff was a non-resident, but upon the trial that fact came out on the evidence, and the complaint was, therefore, dismissed for want of jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The defendants entered a judgment for costs in their favor which the plaintiff moved to vacate, upon the ground that as the Court had no jurisdiction of the cause it could not award costs. The motion was denied, and the plaintiffs appealed. Two opinions were rendered, both in favor of affirmance, one by Chief Justice Bosworth, and one by Justice Woodruff. The following is an abstract of the opinions.

Bosworth, C. J. As it does not appear on the face of the complaint that the Court had not jurisdiction of this action, the objection could not have been taken by demurrer. Suppose the defendants had answered alleging the plaintiff's non-residence. The question of residence which would have been thus raised is often a question difficult to be determined. Had such an issue been raised, it might have been necessary to leave the question of the plaintiff's residence to the jury. If the instructions of the Court upon that question had been erroneous and been excepted to, or if the verdict was thought to be against evidence, then the plaintiff would have a right to be heard at the Special Term on these questions, again at the General Term, and on the exceptions in the Court of Appeals. It is thus apparent that the Court has jurisdiction of the cause for certain purposes. It has the power to determine the cause, and it is just that the defendants who are brought before the Court, whether they will or no, should have the costs of the action if it is determined in their favor.

The order appealed from must be affirmed.

Woodruff, J., said that if an issue was raised by answer on the question of the plaintiff's residence, which was left to the jury to determine, and the jury should find a verdict for the defendant on such issue, the Statute expressly directed in such a case that "unless a different direction be given by the Court the Clerk must enter judgment in conformity with the verdict." Code, sec. 264, and thereupon section 311 would apply, which provides that "the Clerk shall insert in the entry of judgment on the application of the prevailing party the sum of charge for costs." So that, in case the question of jurisdiction were raised by answer, the defendant recovered his costs and had judgment therefor, without any specific direction of the Judge; the Statute awarded him his costs, and there was no difference in principle whether the question were raised by the pleadings and passed on by the jury, or were raised by an objection taken at the trial.

Note.—The contrary view of this question was taken by the General Term of the Common Pleas in Harriott *vs.* The New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, reported in the Times of Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

TESTIMONY OF PARTY—NO NOTICE OF EXAMINATION NOW REQUIRED.

Segoin vs. *Smith*—(Supreme Court, Circuit.)—On the trial of this cause, defendant offered himself as a witness, without having given any notice whatever of his intention so to do. The defendant's counsel claimed that the amendment of section 399 of the code passed at the last session of the Legislature dispensed with all notice.

It was urged for the plaintiff that the true construction of the amendment was only to dispense with a statement of the points respecting which the party intended to testify, and that it was still necessary to serve a notice of his intention to offer himself as a witness.

Justice Allen ruled, however, on examining the amendment itself, that no notice whatever is now required, and he therefore admitted the witness.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau st., and Nos. 13 and 15 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq.; has a substantial stack of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies and offices for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the Importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Drug and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 8 last.

The lower lot and building No 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class drug house, and the lot and building No 13 Beekman-st, will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st., Nos. 126 and 128, not yet improved, upon which another entrance can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 45 Ann-st, about 170 feet in depth by 20 in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices command higher rents, and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,
BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x89, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 33 Water st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 129 West 38th-st., west of 7th-av.; house 20 ft. 7 in. by 53 ft.; lot 20 ft. 7 in. by 98 ft. 9 in.; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9,600; terms easy. Inquire of J. R. CAFFRY, No. 144 West 20th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS, farm or country-place, two new three-story brick dwelling-houses with high stone stoops, basements and under-cellars, in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad. Address PUTNAM, Box No. 1,123 New-York Post-Office. Two-thirds of amount can remain on mortgage if desired.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 400 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, a neat two story and basement brick house, No. 31 East Baltic-st., near Court st., furnished with gas and water. Rent $325 per year. Apply to O. CHANDLER, steamer *Joseph Belknap*, Pier No. 1 North River, between 11 and 1½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 12 and 14 City Hall-place; they are to be taken down; the materials are of the very best kind, being built by day's work. For particulars, inquire at Oyster Bay, No. 553 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HIGH-FIRST-CLASS stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13 000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 353 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

For sale at Riverdale, a most desirable residence with six acres of land; the house contains all the modern improvements; the coach-house, stables, &c., are well arranged; the land is beautifully laid out in lawn, and gardens stocked with the choicest fruit trees, vegetables and flowers. The location is perfectly healthy. Price $14,000. Terms easy. The whole or a portion of the furniture, carriages, horses, &c., may be purchased at a moderate price. Address Box No. 2,309, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located, and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Rent $300—A good cottage-house, 40x50 on the ground, 2½ stories high, seven rooms on the lower floor, and four on the upper; just papered and painted throughout; in good order; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 30 or 40 acres of land. Also, a large orchard and ½ of an acre of blackberries, plenty of currants and raspberries and pears; good outbuildings. Also good fishing and gunning, large water front and grove on the Sound. The cars run seven times a day. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No 101 Beekman-st., near Pearl, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, 238 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 26x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from dépôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 165 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 16 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to LOUIS B. RADER, No. 92 Wall st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, at moderate rent; convenient to cars and very commodious; with or without stables. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ORANGE, N. J.,
One hour's ride from the City.

Sycamore Cottage, with right to Llewellyn Park. $5,000.

Arcade Cottage, and five acres on Llewellyn Park. $20,000.

Eyrie, Eagle Rock, approached through Llewellyn Park.

Ten Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Llewellyn Park.

Twenty Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Bloomfield Mountain.

Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 100 acres, 75 under high cultivation; house, barn, and other necessary buildings; good apple and peach orchards, and other choice fruit; cuts from fifty to sixty loads hay; good water, healthy location and altogether one of the most desirable farms on the island. Price $6,500. Williamsburgh or Brooklyn property would be taken in part payment.

Also, near the above, sixty acres choice land, suitable for a peach orchard or farm, will be sold very low for cash.

Also, about two miles from Huntington, a small farm of eighteen acres good land, well cultivated, new house and barn, thrifty young orchard, &c., near schools, churches, &c. Terms liberal.

For further particulars, apply to A. CUNNINGHAM, No. 30 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes' from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price $3,500, or $250 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At White Plains, Westchester, N. Y.—In part furnished; rent moderate, for 6 months, or to 1st of April next. House 3 stories (of brick,) with wings; beautifully located within sight and a few minutes' walk of the dépôt; distant from 26th-st. Station, 1 hour; about 5 acres of land, barn, and out-buildings. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A MODEL PLACE AT METUCHIN, four miles this side of New Brunswick, N. J., three minutes walk from dépôt, with five acres of rich land. The house, cottage style, is situated in the centre of, say one acre, covered with evergreen trees, laid out with taste as a flower-garden, with nearly every variety of fruit of the choicest kind; barn, carriage house and hennery; also, a small lake, containing more or less fish. This property can be had at the low price of $300 per annum. Apply to THOMAS J. FORD, No. 87 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with carriage house, stable and three acres, at Sing Sing. The dwelling is spacious, finished in the finest style, with gas and other improvements; has splendid river and mountain views, and is ten minutes walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad dépôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 96 acres, ¼ mile from River, of which it has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh dépôt, 5 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, sheds, cow-house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $500 down. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MELROSE, THREE LOTS OF ground, desirably situated together on the corner of a street; each lot is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, known on the map as Nos 183, 184, and 185; they are well fenced and planted with trees; also a well of water on the ground. Apply to THOS. W. WEATHERED, No. 117 Prince st., first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY handsome country residence, at Staten Island; very beautifully located on the Shore Road, with several acres of land in good cultivation. This property will be exchanged for New-York City property, with a good proportion of cash, if desired. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar-st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburg.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from dépôt and landing. Rent per annum $200, or $150 for the season. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON—TO LET—TWO PRETTY cottage-houses, one of which is furnished, with large stable, fine river scenery, &c., near the dépôt, and at moderate prices. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON the Hudson River, at Riverdale. Apply to WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.

ICE-CREAM SALOON, RESTAURANT, &c.—To rent, for a term of years, premises adjoining the new Opera House, in Brooklyn. The demands of the public require the prompt establishment of a first-class business of this kind in this vicinity, and this location, so central and eligible, will command a large remunerative trade excelled by few business positions in New-York. Being opposite the Post-office, City Hall, Bank, Insurance Company, at the junction of the City Railroads it presents many attractions for investment. Apply to JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIRST class dwelling, No. 20 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. This house has all the modern improvements; is in a handsome neighborhood, and within one minutes' walk of the cars. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,037 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSE, NO. 286 West 33d st., high stoop, and all the modern improvements.

Also for sale, at Mount Vernon, a house, with outbuildings and one acre of ground, all in good order. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 20½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent $800. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class brown-stone front house, No. 189 West 50th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. SILLIMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway, corner of 28th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 416 8th-av.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, COTtage style, with court yard full of shade-trees, beautifully situated on Oxford st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; double lot in the rear. Rent $550. Apply to JONES & FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., or 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 8 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK house at No. 21 West Baltic st., near Court-st., South Brooklyn. Rent $450. Inquire of M. STEPHENSON, at No. 383 Broome-st., or No. 2 Pine-st., of J. BRAINERD, New-York.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building: Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 81 NASSAU st., until now occupied by Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer, with basement. Also, offices in same building. Apply to E. FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Apply at No. 52 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO RENT—FOR A GENTEEL FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house, a 4-story brown-stone front dwelling house, one door from 5th av., on 31st-st. None but first-class parties need apply. S. W. BENEDICT, Northwest corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

HALL TO LET—33 BY 51 FEET, ON THE 2d floor of Nos. 341 and 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services to proper parties. Terms reasonable for anything permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3-story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 64 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing. Fare, by steamboat to New-York, 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $200 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Muck upon the place sufficient to enrich the whole farm. House old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 13th st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 3d, 6th or 8th avs. Also, property on Broadway, between 14th and 30th sts. Also, a house and lot between 14th and 36th sts., 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for vacant lots. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT.
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.
Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st.

Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	D. R. Stanford,
James R. Whiting,	Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford,	Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford,	Samuel A. Rollo,
Adam Stodart.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the office of Mann & Rodman, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 20th May, inst., on the foreclosure of said Mortgage.

The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired.

MANN & RODMAN,
May 12, 1859. Attorneys for Bondholders.

LAKE ONTARIO, AUBURN, AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1859. Poll will be open at 2 P. M., and close at 4 P. M.

APRIL 20, 1859. JOHN C. KAYSER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

MILWAUKEE CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCK—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SALE.—Pays ten per cent. annually (five per cent. January and July) at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Five per cent. will accrue and be paid July 1.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

Also for sale, various other City Gas-Light Stocks.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, on first-class Brooklyn property. ($3,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New-York Post office.

$215,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William st.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved City property worth double the amount. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 12, 1859.—Proposals, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for freight," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Wednesday, May 18, 1859, for the transportation of 1,000 barrels, more or less, of Government stores, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the port of Hong Kong, China, there to be delivered to the United States Naval Storekeeper on shore, or to the senior Naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel or two half-barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5¾ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the fifths will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and designated in the charter party, within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant of the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard immediately, ready to receive the freight; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. The vessel, after taking the freight on board, to have immediate dispatch for the port of her destination.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 118th and 121st sts., 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—AT the annual meeting of the Academy, held May 11, ASHER B. DURAND was reëlected President for the ensuing year. Mr. T. S. Cummings having declined a reëlection to the office of Vice President, and Mr. F. W. Edmonds to the office of Treasurer, Charles C. Ingham was chosen Vice-President, and Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer. T. Addison Richards was reëlected Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Stearns Recording Secretary.

The officers, with Messrs. George A. Baker, J. W. Casilier, F. W. Edmonds, Henry Peters Gray, Thomas P. Rossiter, and Arthur F. Tait, form the Council elect.

A. D. Shattuck and Louis R. Mignot, from the Associates, were appointed to serve with the Council as the Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

The following Associates were made Academicians: Wm. Oliver Stone, Chas. F. Blauvelt, Louis R. Mignot, and James U. Hart.

The following Artists were made associates: H. A. Loop, Launt Thompson, T. H. Hotchkiss, J. B. Bristol, Eastman Johnson, David Johnson, and A. F. Bellows.

By order. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS,
NEW CITY HALL PARK, May 4, 1859.

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
d18-2aw6mS&W. Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

PILOTS.—MASTERS OF VESSELS WOULD VERY greatly oblige the Pilot Commissioners by requiring each pilot, as they board their vessel, either inward or outward, to show their license (noting particularly the date thereof, as they are issued yearly) ere the charge of their vessel is given up to them.

There have been a number of licenses revoked, and the Commissioners learn that vessels are being occasionally piloted by parties not licensed. Vessels employing such persons are liable, under the law, to a fine of one hundred dollars, which will be rigidly enforced. By order, F. PERKINS, Sec'y.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the Office of the Board of Assessors, No 32 Chambers-st., (basement,) on MONDAY, May 16, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or opposed to the assessment for regulating 4th-av., between 38th and 58th sts., or others having petitions before said Committee, are invited to be present.

THOS. STEPHENS,
HENRY W. GENET, } Com. on Assessments.
GEORGE STARR,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. All parties having any business before said Committee are respectfully requested to attend.

WM. J. PECK,
JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee.
GEO. STARR,

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37,431 67
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35	—267,505 91
Total		$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,090 59	
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,320 90	— 155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71	—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,993
Issued during the quarter		438
Total		11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,260
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase		$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
9.00 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY, 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:15, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:35 and 10 A. M. and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—JOHN B. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Scudder and Mary M., his wife, William S Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Clussman, Defendants.—To the Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1859.

DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1859.

ap23-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 23, 1859.

ap9-law6wS* ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Pltff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

ap23-law10wS* E. MORE, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-law6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS,
f12-law6wS* JOHN SAUNDERS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.

mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 168 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY [illegible]

The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
GATES, Commander,

is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River [illegible] truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to [illegible] and we think will readily command a preference [illegible] other vessels now loading. Her late passage [illegible] Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner [illegible] she delivered her cargo is well remembered [illegible] sures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage [illegible] be dispatched promptly as above. For balance [illegible] apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco [illegible] WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on [illegible] ments of approved merchandise.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE [illegible] SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.

The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.

This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, [illegible] especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her [illegible] go without a stain.

Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up [illegible] few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.

SUTTON & CO., No. 88 South st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May [illegible] at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship PATAPSCO, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau..........15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL, HAVERSTRAW AND SING SING.—The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., touching at Amos-st.; and Peekskill at 1 P. M., making the usual landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES JUST ARrived from the country, 5 and 6 years old; kind and gentle; warranted sound; will go in single or double harness; sold because the owner has no use for them. Apply at WILSON'S Livery stables, 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

HORSES FOR SALE—THE ATTENTION OF any gentleman desirous to obtain a fine pair of perfectly sound and gentle carriage horses, is directed to the auction sale of EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., No 66 Cedar st., on Saturday next, May 14. See advertisement.

STYLE AND SPEED.—FOR SALE, A BAY horse, seven years old, kind and sound in single or double harness, long tail and mane, fast trotter, without a blemish. Call and see him at BROWN'S, No. 201 Madison-st., corner Rutger-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY MARES, EIGHT years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, quick and stylish travelers. Apply at No 107 Chambers-st., 2d story, New-York, or at TINKLEY'S stables, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE CARRIAGE horses, well matched and handsome, at No. 8 East 28th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tifft's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York